

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXV. No. 4

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A Merger of *Grain Dealers Journal*, *American Elevator & Grain Trade*, *Grain World* and *Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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New Elevator
of
Farmers National
Warehouse Corporation
at Fostoria, Ohio.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain Exchange Members

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Burris Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
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Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

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Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

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Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

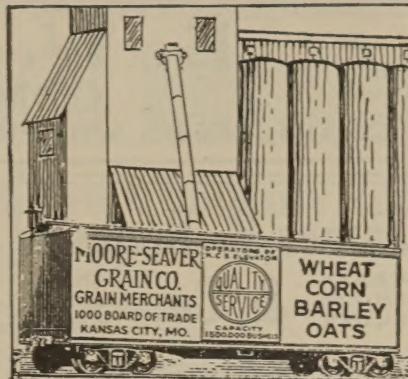
Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

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SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
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A good firm to consign to
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Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

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E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
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GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
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Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

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Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain in Transit

NO WASTE—EFFECTIVE

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We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order

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The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT *Engineers*

Designers of Grain Elevators
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Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

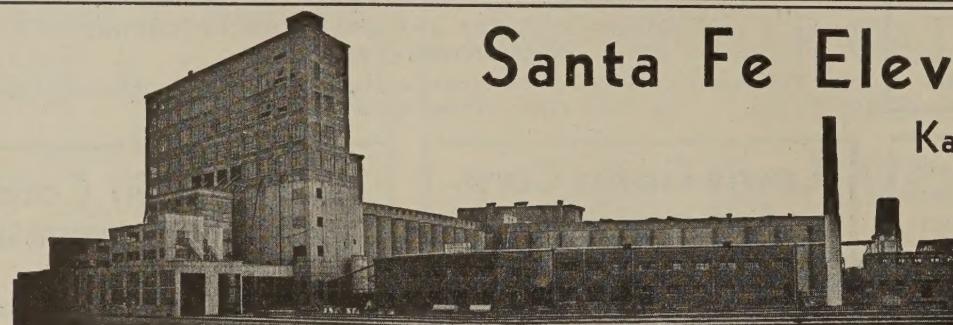
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Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

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Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO. *Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

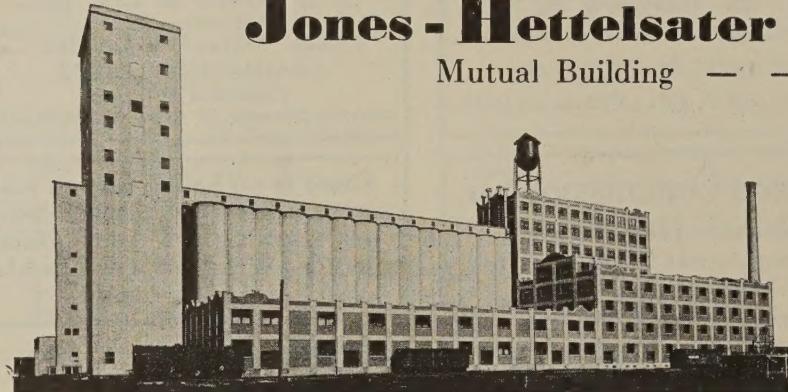
105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
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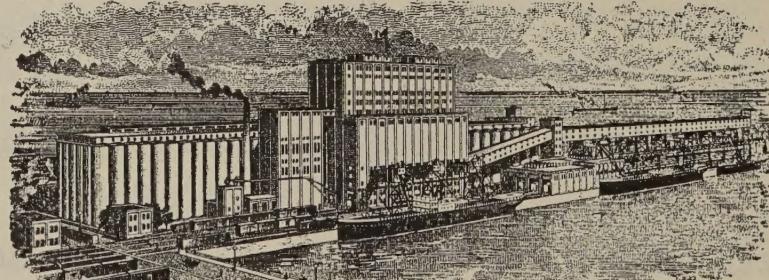
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*Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Feed and Flour Mills*

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.
1,000,000 bus. Elevator
8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse
designed and constructed by us under a single contract.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



*Equipped with
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Unloaders*

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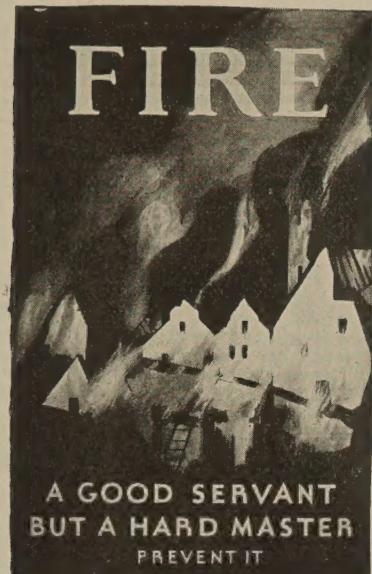
H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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DESIGNERS — MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — BUILDERS

Grain Elevators — Mill Buildings — Industrial Plants



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MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

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Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?

THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
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You can turn bad '35 crops into good profits

Boost the grade of all poor oats or wheat

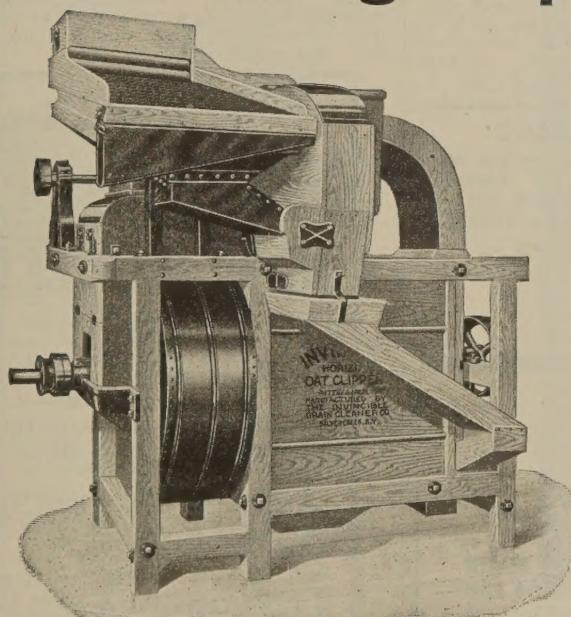
The worst in many years—the '35 crop, in many sections, will be underweight and off grade. A few will profit from the losses of many; they will buy at lower prices and sell at higher markets by using the

"EUREKA"

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Clips, Scours, Cleans and Polishes

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S. HOWES CO. Silver Creek, N. Y.

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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTH DAKOTA—Black Hills elevator for sale, 20,000 bu. capacity; easy terms; bumper crops. Address J. M. Tucker, Edgemont, S. Dak.

IOWA—Elevator located in Hardin County for sale. In very good trade territory. Priced reasonable. Mr. J. A. Nelson, Examiner in Charge, Wellsburg, Iowa.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Grain elevator and coal business for sale; large territory; good crop prospects; no competition; an all around good money making station; will sell cheap if taken at once. 75P1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Cribbed, iron-clad 40,000 bu. elevator and 10,000 bu. corn crib for sale, fitted with cleaner, grinder, sheller and other modern machinery; owner died. For sale at one-fifth its value to liquidate estate. Address Royal Centre State Bank, Royal Centre, Ind.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

EAST NEBRASKA—Want to sell all or part or controlling interest in modern 50,000 bus. grain elevator plant. Mill feed and coal in connection, high class location; key grain territory; capable of producing large income; must sell account health and other business. Write at once for information and appointment. 75P5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NO. INDIANA—25,000-bu. elevator for sale, located in town of 500; grain, feed, seed, grinding and coal; good equipment; electrified. Write 75P12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three elevators for sale; good corn and oats territory; no competition; good volume. Address 75Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—24,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; corn and feed grinder; oat huller; own the land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R.; coal can be handled. Chas. E. Henry, Liquidating Agent, First National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.

OHIO—Country elevator for sale; located in central part of state; Champaign county; extra good grain section; up-to-date equipment; plant in best of repair; feed grinding machinery; residence in connection; for particulars and price write O. B. Armstrong, Osborn, Ohio, Green County.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ILLINOIS—Coal, lumber, feed grinding and elevator buildings and equipment at Lily Lake for sale. Fine business opportunity. Bids solicited. Must sell at once to settle estate. Address Mrs. Ella Winterhalter, Lily Lake, Ill.

MAN WANTED WITH running capital to assist or manage modern 60,000 bu. grain elvtr. mill feed, coal in connection; fine grain terr.; good key town, N. E. Neb.; business will produce large income on investment. For details and appointment 75R11 Grain & Feed Journals.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Controlling interest of good going feed business; grinding and mixing. Best and surest feed territory. Good location and in the liveliest town of its size in U. S. If you've got money and want to get in a good paying business, here's your chance. Address 75R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

TENNESSEE—400-bbl. flour mill for sale fully equipped; ideally located in middle Tennessee Valley. Address Randolph McLemore, Columbia, Tenn.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

GEORGIA—2,000 bus. 24 hr. capacity corn meal mill for sale, completely equipped and with 30,000 bus. storage elevator; excellent railroad facilities, cheap hydro-electric power, located at Macon in the heart of corn belt. For terms and prices write W. G. Eager, Valdosta, Ga.

NO. INDIANA—Fully equipped flour mill for sale, in good condition; located in thriving city of 35,000; excellent local market with no mill operating at present; capacity 75-bbls.; long system mill, Monarch sifters, four stands 9x18 Monarch rolls, good feed mill equipment; electric power; 2,000 bushel wheat storage; good agricultural territory; to be sold at bargain price and easy terms; a genuine opportunity. If interested write First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

FARMERS ELEVATOR MANAGERSHIP wanted. Had 19 years successful merchandising experience. Expert accountant. References. J. G. Park, Princeton, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

**The
NEW NICOLLET
HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 53 Rooms at \$2.00 | 257 Rooms at \$3.50 |
| 68 Rooms at \$2.50 | 41 Rooms at \$4.00 |
| 84 Rooms at \$3.00 | 38 Rooms at \$5.00 |
| Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00 | |

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

200,000-POUND CAPACITY railroad track scale for sale; car puller; Hess driers; grain cleaners; dust collectors. K. R. Conklin, Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

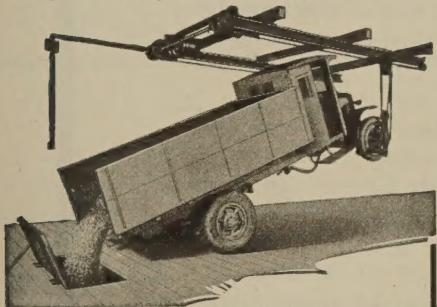
COMPLETE No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with tex-rope drive, 30-h.p. motor, 5 screens, starting box, 60' piping; one $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Burton mixer, shafting, belt, motor. O. G. Whelan, Richmond, Ind.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

TWO FOX HAY Cutters for sale, two complete molasses units, two large Miracle ace Pulverizers, switches, tubing, piping, pulleys, etc. Would consider exchanging part machinery for attrition mill or high speed packer. Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY
1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

**McMillin Truck Dump
For Electric Power**

In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MACHINES FOR SALE

TWO NO. 6 MONITOR Seed & Grain Cleaners, Iron Prince Scourer, 4 Dust Collectors 48 ins. diameter, J. W. Grievson, Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

USED FEED MIXERS, any size, different makes. Also new mixers, quarter to two ton. Send for circular. Write your wants. Address 75R6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER—Used Mattoon air blast car loader in good running condition for sale. Everything complete for installing. Write for full particulars and price. Dunkel Grain Co., Assumption, Illinois.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHES, newly discovered Rat and Mouse Killer. Ready to use. No other bait required. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$3.50 buys a carton, prepaid postage. Salesmen Wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

ROLLING SCREEN cleaner wanted, size 1,500 to 2,000 bus. M. A. Current Co., Catlin, Ill.

MOLASSES MIXER wanted—Want to buy good used Molasses Mixer. Wolfe Grain Company, Shipsheiana, Indiana.

1—NO. 3 OATS CLIPPER wanted without cyclone. State make, age, condition and where available. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

SIX BUSHEL Richardson Automatic Scale for sale. H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

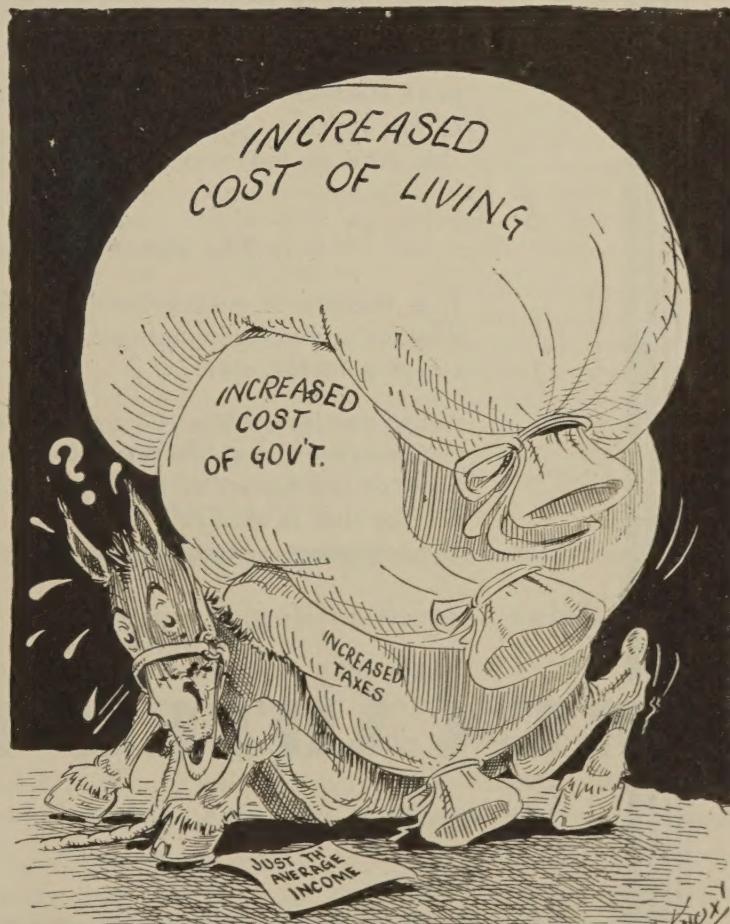
RICHARDSON Automatic Scale for sale; 4 bu.; latest type; A1 condition. Address 75R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN F. O. B. CARS Minneapolis; one self compensating Richardson automatic scale, 4 bushel hopper, capacity 1000 bus. per hour, completely rebuilt. P. O. Box 332, Omaha, Neb.

FAIRBANKS 300 bushel, Howe 200 bushel and 60 bushel beam hopper scales. Mechanical condition like new. Guaranteed. Write 75R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

25-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE diesel engine for sale in top-notch condition. Part of machinery from a dismantled elevator. Prices for quick sale. Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy, Ill.

Helping (?) Business to Recover

—From the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal

All Taxpayers Are Forced to Pass the Tax on to the Consumer

ORDERS RECEIVED

show 100%
increase

***Grain Industry places orders for
270 Hart-Carter Grain Separators
during May, June, and July***

Your business and ours have much in common. Consequently, you will be interested in knowing about the response of your Industry to the announcement of our new lines of grain cleaners. For the three months ending July 31, 1935, our volume of business (firm orders received) was practically double that of the same period a year ago. Two hundred and seventy complete Hart-Carter Grain Separators, not including our farm-type machines (orders for several hundred of which were received during this same period) were purchased by grain firms during these three months.

The significance of this is plain.

It is because of such volume of business that Hart-Carter can, and does, offer you so much value for your dollar of investment in grain-cleaning machinery.

When you install Hart-Carter equipment you are assured of the finest machinery it is possible to build and at a cost to you that is amazingly low for the bushel of capacity—and, last but by no means least, a service that is available 24 hours a day, every day in the year, for the convenience of our customers.

Carter-Mayhew Division

HART-CARTER COMPANY

650 19th Avenue N. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882**THE GRAIN WORLD**
Established 1928**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 28, 1935

A CLEAN orderly elevator office attracts discriminating customers and raises the manager in the estimation of all visitors.

FAILURE of the commodity exchange bill to pass the Senate is disappointing only to the bureaucrats who sought to expand their power and increase their sinecures.

"SICK WHEAT" and mixed wheat are causing a world of trouble for many country buyers who fail to discriminate sharply against grain which is not sound.

BORROWING money to pay crop reduction benefits cannot have a salutary effect on the credit of the federal government, which on July 1 had overdrawn processing tax funds by \$19,811,914.

OHIO and adjoining states have experienced such a wet harvest many grain buyers without driers have refused to buy or store any new crop grain. Caution will save them from a lot of worry and some losses.

A WELL COOPERED car seldom attempts to ballast the railroad right of way with shippers' grain. It is much easier to prevent leaks than to collect for losses claimed to have been suffered in transit.

LIGHT WEIGHT small grain promises to earn heavy discounts unless country elevator operators raise the test weight by running through a modern cleaner. Oats testing 15 to 20 lbs. per bushel are almost chaff.

THE CONSTITUTION is the only thing now standing between the citizen and search and seizure of his papers and goods without reason, arrest at the whim of some official without any supporting oath or affirmation, and seizure of his property without compensation.

BULK HANDLING is rapidly gaining favor in the Pacific Northwest states and late reports indicate that less wheat will be marketed in bags this year. This should reduce the cost of marketing and promote sales to bulk handling sections having a short crop.

BOYCOTTING millers who get an injunction restraining the Internal Revenue Collector from enforcing the payment of processing taxes may satisfy the farmers of Western Kansas, but it will not relieve them from contributing liberally to the processing tax when collected.

SPECULATION by government employees with inside information is feared by officials of the Department of Agriculture, who contemplate the enactment of a law to prevent this misuse of knowledge. What about members of Congress whose friends are active in the commodity markets?

THE PROGRAM for the National Convention at St. Louis next month gives promise of intensely interesting presentation of many subjects of vital importance to all engaged in the grain business and the entertainment presents so many novel features, every grain merchant will insist upon being present.

NEARLY every month we have news of some elevator being set on fire by sparks from the cob burner being drawn up the cob spout and occasionally an elevator burns. The hazard is so clearly recognized, no property owner can afford to continue spouting cobs direct into burner without a jump-gap in the spout.

AN OCCASIONAL inspection of grain dropping down the down leg might disclose a defective head that could be corrected without much expense. Dropping grain full length of leg time and again is sure to result in many broken kernels and unnecessarily re-elevating grain makes for a needless waste of power.

SCABBY blighted barley promises to cause the shippers of the barley growing districts a world of trouble unless they inspect every load carefully before it is dropped into their receiving pits. Reports from many different sections indicate that even the most alert buyers will find it difficult to market the crop profitably.

THE 5 instead of 15 per cent reduction in wheat acreage for 1936, while ostensibly changed on account of short crop prospects, must be credited to a fear that consumers who have been raising their voices in protest at the higher cost of foodstuffs may overturn the whole policy of scarcity and high prices that has been the objective of the farm agitators for twenty years past.

PREMIER LAVAL of France, in advising French farmers to hold their wheat for a higher price, is helping the wheat growers of other countries to obtain a better price for what they are willing to sell, just as the Federal Farm Board did several years ago. Politicians seem unable to recognize that wheat is the world's principal food produced and consumed in many countries.

WEEDS near the Covington Grain Co.'s elevator at Covington, Ind., were set afire by sparks from a passing locomotive recently and gave property owners such a scare, that the town's fire-fighters were called upon to stand guard while the balance of the crop was reduced to ashes. This wise precaution would protect many other elevators from the flames and relieve a lot of worry.

BEN BELDEN, Xenia, O., has closed his mill after many years of successful operation and published a notice to the effect that his small business did not warrant the added expense of skilled accountants and equipment necessary for keeping detailed records for the AAA and the internal revenue collector. A sad commentary on the regimentation of business by the bureaucrats.

THE NEW Frazier-Lemke law providing for a farm mortgage moratorium of three years may not be constitutional, but it will make it very difficult for farmers to obtain loans from private sources until the law is repealed. Buyers of farm produce will of necessity watch farm titles and liens more cautiously than ever in order to avoid being called upon to pay for some grain a second time.

Goethe's requisites for contented living

Health enough to make work a pleasure. Wealth enough to support your needs. Strength to battle with difficulties and overcome them. Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them. Patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished. Charity enough to see some good in your neighbor. Love enough to move you to be useful and helpful to others. Faith enough to make real the things of God. Hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

POLITICAL interference with railroad management as the underlying cause of high freight rates, concomitant with high operating costs, finds an illustration in the compensation of employees thrown out of employment by the consolidation of the Union Pacific and its four subsidiaries. Full salary for one year will be paid to employees dismissed. Few private corporations pay anything at all to employees whose jobs are abolished.

ANTI-FRICTION bearings are gaining in popularity so that seldom is a new elevator or feedmill erected without using some ball or roller bearings. The saving in power, labor and oil is so definite the continued use of the old style sleeve bearings is far more expensive than the installation of new up-to-date bearings. Relief from worry about frequent friction fires is alone worth much more than the cost of the best ball bearings obtainable.

Another Investigation of the Grain Trade

Notwithstanding the government has enough stenographic reports of long drawn out investigations of the grain trade conducted by congress in years gone by to form a library, the present congress has appropriated \$150,000 for another investigation of the middleman's profits. If any member of Congress was really interested in learning anything about the profits or the losses of the grain dealers he would consult some of the voluminous volumes published by the investigating boards, commissions and committees acting under instructions from previous Congresses.

Altho the reports already published contain much illuminating information to the great credit of the grain trade, no one, not even a curious Congressman, ever reads them. Like most Congressional reports their bulk is forbidding.

Most of the difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays is accounted for by the cost of transportation and the cost of transportation is kept high by peak wages of railroad employees. If the government would permit the railroads to manage their own business wages and rates would be down to the more equitable level prevailing in industrial lines.

Inasmuch as all alert middlemen have gone out of their way to oppose the commodity exchange bill, in hope of protecting our efficient marketing facilities from regimentation by another army of meddling bureaucrats, the new "enquiry" into middlemen's profits comes as a move for revenge by the autocrats of the Dept. of Agri., who drafted the new bill.

Altho the grain trade has long taken so small a margin for marketing the farmers' grain remorse should prevent their admitting it, the records of previous investigations disclose no evidence or even suspicion of exorbitant profits taken at the farmers' expense. The trouble with most of the country elevator operators is that they have not insisted upon having wide enough margin to cover their cost of the mechanical handling, and

they have sought, often disastrously, to protect themselves against the hazards of ownership by hedging in the futures markets. They have nothing to fear from the so-called enquiry and will not hesitate to show the niggardly compensation taken for a most helpful marketing service.

Unfair Grading of Old Oats

In "Letters," this number, will be found some timely complaints against the grading of old oats "sample," just because long storage has given them a musty smell. The very fact that manufacturers are glad to buy these "sample" oats at a discount, notwithstanding the odium given them by the unfair inspection, proves conclusively they are fit for human food. Well-equipped grain-cleaning departments will easily and quickly remove all trace of the odor which seems to win the disfavor of the inspectors.

Farmers and many country elevator operators are without modern facilities for cleaning small grain, so must ship the bin odor along with the grain. The country buyer knows that "sample" grain is sure to be heavily discounted in the central market, so he must play safe and discount the farmer.

Casting reflection on the value of perfectly good oats by dubbing them "sample," is eminently unfair and uncalled for. The chairman of the Uniform Grades Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will have much to say on the grading of all oats by the Federal Supervisors of the St. Louis Convention. In the meantime, sufferers can help to show up the unfairness of the practice by presenting their convictions in the matter in our department devoted to "Letters," in the next number of the Journals.

Enactment of New AAA Law

The passage by Congress and approval by the President of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act can be viewed with equanimity by grain dealers relieved of the threat of licensing under the old law. Licenses described in the new law as "orders" are not made applicable to handlers of grains.

The new potato control is to be made effective by a stamp tax in the nature of a sales tax of 45 cents per bushel on the first sale of potatoes. The law specifies that the tax shall be "paid by the seller." The politicians fathering this potato control seem to have overlooked something. When the grower of the potatoes buys the stamps at the country post office to affix to the sacks, he will become aware of the fact that he pays the tax. The wheat grower pays the tax on wheat processed in the reduced price paid for wheat by the miller. Nearly all wheat growers ignorantly believe the miller pays the tax and passes it on to the consumer. On any commodity subject to tax, selling above the export level, the producer pays the tax.

It remains to be seen how long potato control can be continued with growers aware of the fact they are to pay the tax, especially since the law provides for a referendum of growers 30 days before each allotment year and, that if one-third of those voting vote against control, it cannot be enforced during that year.

Checking Up on Incendiary Fires

So many fires of mysterious origin have occurred in recent months, there seems to be a general uprising in many communities, with an outspoken determination to learn the origin of more of the fires now credited to "unknown" causes.

Fires which start during the day or the early evening after a long, hard run, are often correctly credited to mechanical defects. But so many fires have been occurring long after midnight when most of the world is sound asleep, that all interested are beginning to look with suspicion on such fires.

The property owner is directly interested in learning the true cause of each fire, because if he has a vindictive neighbor capable of arson, it is to his special advantage to learn of it and take steps to check his activities. The railroad serving the elevator burned is directly interested, because fire often reduces some of its rolling stock to ashes and also puts out of commission one of its best tonnage producers.

Neighbors of the elevator owner are especially interested, because the incendiary in burning an adjacent property also endangers their property. While every community has at some time been afflicted with one or more individuals who seem to delight in burning other people's property, the elevator may not have been set on fire by a pyromaniac who has broken out of a psychopathic hospital, such as was the case in Western Indiana last winter. Naturally, every property owner is deeply interested in the arrest and incarceration of such individuals, as his property might be the next to burn.

The curiosity of the fire insurance appraisers on an exposed elevator at Chinook, Mont., last spring disclosed that the first elevator was burned to cover up an embezzlement of the manager. Property owners generally recognize that fewer fires and smaller losses will lower their fire insurance rate and lower the cost of protection against fire in any well-organized insurance company.

The paid firebug, who succeeded in burning an elevator near Waverly, Mo., last month, succeeded perfectly in carrying out his mission, but he overlooked the fact that the fluid he was scattering about the elevator was explosive. Hence, before he awoke to the fact, he was blown out of the elevator, taken to a hospital by confederates, and left there to die.

Other suspicious fires have been uncovered recently at Dorchester, Tex., and Sherwood, N. D. The unexpected vigilance of the insurance appraisers in many of these suspicious fires has brought to light embezzlements and shortages, which the fires were designed to obliterate.

It is most encouraging to property owners generally that the fire insurance companies are making such a vigilant effort to check up on the causes of all suspicious fires and they are to be highly commended for their persistent pursuit of the offenders. Many of the mutual companies are now employing handwriting experts, fingerprint experts, expert auditors, lie detectors and other special devices for determining the truth, so the incendiary who attempts to cover up his forgeries and his embezzlements by committing arson, has small chance of escaping punishment for all his crimes.

Every community is directly interested in reducing fire hazards and preventing fires. Fire-fighting apparatus, watchmen service, and other facilities, are provided for detecting and extinguishing fires and, naturally, every incendiary is looked upon as a public enemy. Carefully checking the cause of every fire and punishing offenders is sure not only to discourage incendiarism, but it must eventually reduce the number of fires and the cost of fire insurance, to the great benefit of vigilant property owners.

Killing Export Trade by Pegging Prices

The Congress, which has just adjourned, saw fit to continue the policy of loaning federal funds to cotton planters at a level of price higher than world values. The fixed 12-cent loan led to a government accumulation of 5,000,000 bales, which is just that much held out of our export market and out of our exports of cotton manufacturers.

Men of common sense knew before the experiment was tried that this policy was suicidal. After a year's experience the Sec'y of Agriculture and his chief of the A.A.A. became convinced of the fact, and persuaded the President to cut down the loan to 9 cents for the coming year, to prevent growers unloading another 5,000,000 bales on the taxpayers. Senators from the cotton South, however, forced an increase from the unwilling administration to 10 cents, again placing the government in the position of having to accept an unlimited quantity of cotton at that price.

Since the government cannot sell this cotton abroad at a sacrifice, our exports will be cut down that much more, as forced sales abroad at a lower price than at home would subsidize foreign cotton mills. For this reason cotton was specifically exempted from the provision in the amended Adjustment Act, permitting subsidization of exports of farm commodities.

Under the bureaucratic plan for a 9-cent loan, there would have accrued to contracting planters so-called benefit payments, bringing the final payments up to the full 12 cents. This difference of 3 cents was planned to be held back by the bureaucrats to compel the cotton planters to bend their necks to regimentation. The effect on our exports of cotton is as objectionable as pegging the price at 12 cents.

Grain merchants do not have to go to the cotton industry to find proof of the harm resulting from price pegging. The old Federal Farm Board tried to peg the price of wheat, with disastrous results. Canada has pegged the price of wheat around 80 cents for a year or more, with the result of practically killing its export trade, at least to the extent that some 225,000,000 bus. of wheat have been held off the market.

That Europe in general and Italy in particular increased their wheat acreage to offset the arbitrary price-fixing by the Canadian government and its pools, is an old story; but that India and Brazil have greatly increased their 1935 cotton acreage, is a new development of future disastrous import to the cotton South that has been beguiled by meddling politicians into economic suicide.

Luckily for the wheat growers, the amendment to lend 90 cents on wheat was dropped.

The Advantage of Better Accounting Facilities

Auditors are complaining more and more of the haphazard accounting methods and practices which have crept into the country grain business, along with Old Man Depression. While the drouth may have justified many economies, any reduction in accounting facilities which endangers accuracy is sure to promote waste and losses.

Records of any business in counter books or on scraps of paper are at a great disadvantage when presented in a controversy either in court or before an arbitration committee and such slovenly methods are sure to arouse the suspicion of the inspectors from the railroad claim department, the various tax collecting agencies and the appraisers.

Systematic accounting methods in permanent record books designed especially for keeping an accurate account of the essential details of every business transaction not only minimizes the bookkeeping labors of the grain dealer, but prevents errors and wins the confidence of customers.

While the eighteen books designed especially for country elevator operators by the "experts" of the Dept. of Agriculture some years ago, may still be tolerated in a few grain offices they are not recommended. Simple forms that minimize the work and promote efficiency are all that is needed to relieve the elevator man of night and Sunday bookkeeping duties. Complicated forms not only befuddle the average bookkeeper, but they also increase the chances of error of omission and commission and double the demands on the time of the accountant in charge.

Canadian Wheat Board Named

Premier Bennett on Aug. 14 announced the appointment of John I. McFarland, D. L. Smith and H. C. Grant as members of the Canadian Wheat Board; and Robert McKee, Vancouver; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.; L. C. Brouillette, Winnipeg; Brooks Catton, Hanley, Sask.; S. T. Smith, Winnipeg; Paul Bredt, Winnipeg; C. G. C. Short, Montreal, as members of the advisory com'ite.

Headquarters of the Board will be at Winnipeg. Altho members of the Board have held meetings they have made no announcements, the first to be expected being the minimum price for the 1935 crop. Under present regulations the August future is pegged at 80 cents.

Mr. McFarland is 62 years of age. He was born in Halton County, Ontario, and has been identified with the grain trade ever since he started work as bookkeeper for a grain company at Edmonton. He advanced to the position of manager of the Alberta-Pacific Grain Co., and when the Alberta wheat pool was organized he offered to sell his company to the pool in 1923, but his price was not met. After a few years' retirement he appeared as manager of the central selling agencies of the wheat pools in 1930, with expense paid but no salary. When the Dominion government became ensnared into guaranteeing pool loans he took charge and has been managing the government's operations in the wheat market, accumulating 225,000,000 bus.

David L. Smith was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1885, and after three years in the employ of a Scottish grain company went to Canada in 1907 and became identified with Winnipeg grain companies. He left the position of manager of the Grain Growers Export Co. in 1923 to organize a sales department for the Alberta wheat pool. He retained the man-

Handling the 1935 Crop Profitably

The 1935 crop of small grains presents many puzzling problems to the country buyer. The quality and condition of grain being marketed in many states is so varied, so damp and shrivelled as to demand unusual vigilance on the part of country elevator operators lest they get overloaded with grain that is sure to heat in their bins or earn distressing discounts in every market.

Threshing small grain has been delayed by rain so long country buyers of many sections will be kept on the jump to save the damp grain. Those so fortunate as to have a drier and a good scouter will be able to reap a handsome profit even tho some of the grain has sprouted.

So much of the new grain is of low test weight the markets are sure to become congested with undesirable grain and premiums for clean grain of normal test weight will keep the cleaners and clippers working overtime. The shipper who is not equipped to care for all grain offered and to put it in condition for safe and profitable marketing is just out of luck.

agement of the combined selling agency formed in 1924 for the four provincial pools. He opened a London office in 1927. When this was closed he became sales manager for the Saskatchewan wheat pool in 1930. A year ago he established his own agency and represented the pools in London.

Dr. H. C. Grant is assistant professor of economics in the University of Manitoba.

Farmers National Loss \$250,000

The result of operations of the Farmers National Grain Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, is set out by Pres. C. E. Huff in a letter to stockholders and directors.

A loss of a little less than \$250,000 for the year is shown. Mr. Huff says:

In connection with this loss it should be pointed out that the volume of business was small (less than 90,000,000 bus.) and that practically every purchase made during the year was made on a premium basis, providing little, if any, carrying charge. During January, February and March particularly, the presence of imported grains at all coastal points made sales of U. S. grown grain practically impossible, and caused a decline in premiums during a period when normally they would have advanced.

Our overhead was less by far than for any previous year's operation in our history, but it was impossible to meet even that diminished overhead by the earnings under the terrific handicap of short crops and unfavorable operating conditions.

I believe our set-up is sound and that the operations of the Corporation under Mr. Engel's management are being carried on efficiently. If given anything approaching a normal crop of grain it is reasonable to suppose that the Corporation will show substantial and steady profits.

I want to add a word regarding our operations as a whole. From the date of signing of the Funding Agreement, November 1, 1933, to June 30 of this year, we have reduced our funded debt to Farm Credit Administration by over two million dollars. We have increased our terminal facilities by construction at Amarillo, Peoria, Enid and Fosoria, as well as by some smaller plants for river transportation. We are improving also the house at Leavenworth for handling barge grain.

In spite of this increased investment in facilities, the current cash position of the Corporation has been improved from an excess of current assets over current liabilities of \$4,043,132.91, when the Funding Agreement was negotiated, to \$6,077,515.21 at June 30. The surplus account, with certain proper adjustments, will be sufficient to absorb this year's loss and leave us with our capital unimpaired. Subject to possible adjustments in the final report of Ernst & Ernst, public accountants, we will show as of June 30 a capital of \$1,124,700; surplus, \$125,438.24; reserves, \$441,700.79.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Correcting Rate Prejudices

Grain & Feed Journals: What measures can we take to equalize the 5c difference in freight rates on wheat to Chicago that now exists between Royal Centre and Logansport?

The 8c proportional rate being used on the Chicago division of the Pennsylvania has successfully stopped most of the hauling of grain by truck to terminal points, but the sharp break of 5c between Royal Centre and here is too great for elevators close to the breaking point to overcome.—C. W. Shuman, Logansport Elevator Co., Logansport, Ind.

Illinois Law on Storage?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there a law about to be enacted by the Illinois Legislature prohibiting storage of grain for farmers? We have heard different stories about the state association working for such a law?—D. A. Ryan & Co., Kinsman, Ill.

Ars.: The general assembly having adjourned there is no possibility of any law pertaining to the storage of grain being enacted before 1937 unless the governor should include such legislation in a call that he may make to reconvene the general assembly in special session.

Since the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated the Country Grain Elevator Code the storing of grain reverts back to the same status as before the code went into effect. That is, those elevators desiring to store grain may do so under such rules and regulations as they themselves make.

Legislation affecting the warehousing of grain that was before the last session of the general assembly was caught in the legislative jam and failed to pass.

Signers of rice adjustment contracts whose plantings this season are shown upon measurement to be in excess of acreage allotted under their contracts, may harvest such excess acreage up to an amount of 25 per cent of allotted acreage if such producers accept reduced benefit payments, under a ruling announced July 23 by the AAA.

Recognition of Hedging Gains or Losses

The Internal Revenue Bureau has for many years recognized the propriety of including in profit and loss statements gains or losses on unfilled orders and open option trades held against them. Recently, however, uninformed examiners have attempted in several instances to throw out the gains or losses in hedging transactions on the theory that since the trades were incomplete the hedging losses or gains were improperly included in current statements.

Income taxpayers having this difficulty with revenue examiners, according to the Hook-Up, may quote the following opinion of the committee on appeals and review under the Revenue Act of 1918:

"Dealers in cotton and grain, and in such other commodities as are dealt in in a similar manner, may, for the purpose of determining taxable income, incorporate in their balance sheets at the close of any taxable year such open future contracts to which they are parties as are hedges against actual spot or cash transactions, or against forward purchases or sales as the case may be; provided, that no purely speculative transactions in futures, not offset by actual spot or cash transactions or concurrent forward purchases or sales, may be so included or taken into the taxpayer's account in any manner until such transactions are actually closed by liquidation; open future contracts shall not be added to nor deducted from the inventory of the taxpayer."

Dues Retainable by Code Authority

Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Supreme Court at New York on Aug. 23 dismissed a suit brought by B. Seiden and Wm. F. Chiniquy of Chicago against the NRA machinery code authority to recover money collected and paid out by the code authority.

The court said "plaintiffs have no cause for action against the incorporated authority for moneys collected to be paid out under a mistake of law," their mistake being the belief that the NRA was constitutional.

Howell Barred for Two Years

The Grain Futures Commission, composed of Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, and Sec'y of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, acting as judges, jury and executioners, like the Soviet Gay Pa U, on Aug. 17 announced their dictum that Thomas M. Howell, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was barred from trading on all future contract exchanges for two years beginning Sept. 15.

His crime was the purchase of 8,435,000 bushels of corn for July, 1931, delivery.

Altho the acts complained of occurred four years ago the publication of the ruling at this late date is thought to have been due to the bureaucratic desire to furnish an argument for forcing the commodity exchange bill thru Congress during the last days of the present session.

Mr. Howell is charged with having concealed his transactions in the market by making false reports and by failing to report.

His attorney, Sidney S. Gorham, said: "The next step will be to carry the case into the United States Court of Appeals. We have every confidence that the decision will be overruled. There is no basis in the grain futures act for the action of the commission."

New Wheat Adjustment Contract

The main differences between the contract now under consideration and the original signed in 1933 include: a more specific provision for adjustment of payments based on actual average farm prices of wheat during the marketing year; a four-year program instead of a three-year program, but with the option for growers to withdraw at the end of two years, if they desire; maximum reduction from the total base acreage of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent, altho it will be 5 per cent for the coming year; provision that changes in the division of adjustment payments resulting from changes of lease arrangements by land holders must be approved by county allotment com'ites; and a provision under which a signer may designate a beneficiary to receive adjustment payments in the case of death or disappearance of the signer. More responsibility for county allotment com'ites and increased local participation in administration of the program is provided in various ways.

The reduction in the required decrease from 15% as first planned, to 5%, means a possible increase of more than 5,000,000 acres in wheat sowing, raising the total acreage to 52,000,000.

Benefit payments to contract signers are not affected by the change.

Legislation at Washington

Congress has made a very little progress with new legislation, most of the time being devoted to mending flaws in prior agricultural and industrial control laws. Even so, good opinion is that the amendatory legislation can not pass the scrutiny of the Supreme Court.

The commodity exchange bill, in which the grain merchants are most deeply interested, has passed the House and been reported out by the Senate com'ite; but not yet passed.

Bills passed and awaiting the president's action are rail pension taxes, Guffey coal monopoly, Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium, rivers and harbors and eight other important measures.

The farm mortgage bill authorizes courts to stay all action against farm debtors for three years or, if his property is sold at public auction, to allow him to "redeem" it for the highest price bid, plus 5 per cent interest. If the property is not sold, if he is left in possession, and if a stay of action is issued, he need pay only a "reasonable" rental for three years; at the end of that time the property he has retained will be appraised and he can "redeem" it by paying the appraised value less all amounts paid as rental.

The bill amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act was signed by the president Aug. 24. It is H.R. 8492. It attempts to bar suits for recovery of processing taxes, by requiring the processor to prove to the satisfaction of the collector of internal revenue that the tax was not passed on.

The processing taxes are fixed to get around the court's objection to delegation of legislative authority, on the basis of those in effect June 1.

Authority to "license" handlers is taken away from the sec'y of agriculture, in deference to the Supreme Court; but it remains to be seen whether the court will not see thru the subterfuge of changing their designation to "orders."

The new processing tax on rye is made specifically 30 cents per bushel effective Sept. 1.

Sec'y Wallace is given power to put into effect his pet "ever normal granary" idea.

One provision empowers the president to limit imports of farm products up to 50% of the average annual quantity imported between July 1, 1928, and June 30, 1933. Such limitations would be permitted when imports "render ineffective or interfere materially with any program or operation" designed to improve the economic position of American farmers.

Subsidizing of exports of farm crops is made possible by the permissive use of 30 per cent of the customs receipts, excepting on cotton.

A tax of 45 cents per bushel is fixed on excess production of potatoes. The sec'y of agriculture is empowered to fix quotas that growers may produce and sell to parity prices.

The Guffey coal bill now pending in Congress will set up a new national bituminous coal commission to enforce a wage, hour, and trade practice and price fixing code like that under NRA. A tax would be levied against all coal, but rebates allowed to those operators who adhere to the code.

The wheat situation is fraught with exceptionally technical and abnormal features. However, as we see it, these are in a large measure preliminary to readjustment of world markets to more normal relationships and to "free trade" and as this readjustment is made we believe that the general world tendency of prices will be upward. Until that time we can see marked irregularity in prices, which tho not attractive for a long range position, offer excellent opportunities for trading profits. —John H. Pitt of Thomson & McKinnon.

YOU Are Invited to Meet Them All at St. Louis

Attractive Program for National Convention at St. Louis

The tentative program for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n is complete with the exception of one speaker of national reputation whose name will be announced later.

The fine entertainment that is promised those who attend the convention is sure to attract a large attendance. The St. Louis grain and feed dealers, desiring to celebrate fittingly the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Merchants Exchange, have left no stone unturned to give those who attend the convention a most enjoyable time. The entertainment committee has been working on the program for months, with meetings almost every day.

The business sessions will be of unusual interest. Every topic of current interest to both the grain and feed trades will be ably discussed by experts in their respective lines. The discussions following some of the addresses will be of great interest and value to those in attendance. This is especially true of the speech of Edward C. Parker, in charge of the Grain Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. There is considerable agitation in the grain trade at the present time over the new oats grades and also over the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter. Many questions will no doubt be asked Mr. Parker concerning both of these. The program for the convention at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 20 and 21 follows:

Thursday's Session, September 19, 9:30 A. M.
Call to order by President F. E. Derby, Topeka, Kans.

Invocation—Rev. Arnold Lowe, Pastor Kingshighway Presbyterian Church.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the City of St. Louis—Hon. Bernard F. Dickmann, Mayor of St. Louis.

Welcome Address—Ward A. Brown, President of the Merchants Exchange.

Response on Behalf of the Grain and Feed Trades—O. F. Bast, First Vice-President of the Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

Address—"The Grain Trade and the New Deal"—C. D. Sturtevant, chairman Grain Committee on National Affairs, Chicago.

President's Annual Address—F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kans.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, St. Louis, Mo.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Friday's Session, September 20, 9:30 A. M.
Call to Order by President Derby.

Address—"The Canadian Wheat Situation," W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Man.

Report of the Uniform Grades Committee—Lew Hill, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Address—"Objectives in Federal Grain Supervision"—Edward C. Parker, in charge Grain Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(Mr. Parker is expected to discuss the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter and the new Standards for Oats.)

Address—R. O. Cromwell, Grain Statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

Report of the Crop Reports Committee—A. R. Hacker, Chairman, Enid, Okla.

Saturday's Session, September 21, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order by President Derby.

Report of the Transportation Committee—Harold L. Gray, Chairman, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Address—"Politics and Production in the South"—Emory L. Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.

Address—"Do Livestock Rations Require Supplementing in Vitamins A and D?"—Raymond T. Parkhurst, Ph.D., Harrison, N. J.

Address—"Suggestions and Ideas Which Grain and Feed Dealers Can Use Profitably"—G. W. Sulley, Dayton, Ohio.

Committee Reports—Reports of the Committees on Legislation, Trade Rules, Membership, Rejected Applications, Grain Products, Arbitration Appeals, the Six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.
Election and Installation of Officers.
New Business.
Adjournment.

Entertainment—Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 19, 2:30 O'Clock—For the Ladies

Luncheon at Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. During this luncheon an elaborate style show will take place, at which experienced models will exhibit the latest styles in ladies' wear. This will be followed by table games, such as bridge, bunco, or any game which the table desires to play, with a beautiful prize for each table. In addition, every lady attending the luncheon will receive a numbered ticket, which will entitle her to share in the attendance prizes, which will be three beautiful gowns.

For the Gentlemen

Alternate entertainment of a visit through Anheuser Busch Brewing Co., or big league baseball game, Cardinals vs. Brooklyn Dodgers, or golf with the members at some of the private clubs.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 19—For Both Ladies and Gentlemen

The entertainment committee has arranged a carnival on the immense trading floor of the Merchants Exchange. Buffet supper will be served at 7:00 p. m., followed by a carnival which will include side shows, floor shows, and many other attractions. The trading floor will be decorated in gala style, and dancing will be carried on all through the evening.

Friday, Sept. 20, 11:00 A. M.—For the Ladies

The ladies' entertainment committee has arranged for a trip to the Anheuser Busch Brewing Co., where luncheon will be served to the ladies. An inspection trip through the brewery will be made. Buses will then take the ladies to Forest Park for a visit to the Lindbergh Trophies, the art gallery, and an animal show at the zoo.

For the Gentlemen

A golf tournament will be held on Friday afternoon, at the Bellerville Country Club. The golf committee has arranged a tournament, the capital prize being the "Merchants' Exchange Centennial Trophy." In addition to the trophy many other valuable prizes will be given.

Friday, Sept. 20, 7:00 P. M.—For Both Ladies and Gentlemen

Annual banquet at 7:00 p. m.
The entertainment committee has arranged for an elaborate banquet to be held in the famous Gold Room of Hotel Jefferson. The program will consist of awarding the golf prizes, music, former Metropolitan tenor soloist, and speakers, to be followed by dancing until midnight. The toastmaster will be F. A. Derby, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The speaker for the evening will be Colonel Isaac A. Hedges, manager of the Cupples Station Terminals at St. Louis. Colonel Hedges is an extremely interesting speaker, and nationally known.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 11, 12. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y.

Sept. 19. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, New Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 18, 19, 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 20. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, New Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 20, 21. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 17, 18. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Winnipeg, Man.—At scattered points in Manitoba farmers are burning wheat fields that have been so heavily infected with rust as not to be worth harvesting.

Reduced Fares for St. Louis Convention

Sec'y Chas. Quinn announces that all the railroads of the country have given the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n reduced rates of one and one-third fares for the round trip for the thirty-ninth annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

In order to obtain these reduced rates, however, it will be necessary for dealers to present an identification certificate when purchasing ticket for the convention! If you do not have the certificate you cannot secure the reduced rates!

You will have no further bother except merely to hand your ticket in to the ticket agent at the St. Louis depot when you are starting home on the return trip and have him stamp it. The ticket that the railroad agent will sell you before you begin your journey from your home town carries all the privileges of a first-class ticket bought in the regular way at full fare! One certificate is enough for each family.

A levy of the wheat processing tax by the barrel of flour produced instead of the bushels ground is urged by millers having to grind the light weight wheat of this crop. All are cleaning and scouring wheat before weighing it to the break rolls. Clipped wheat might help reduce the tax.

Meet All of Them at St. Louis

The membership of the Grain & Feed trades interested in better business methods are now laying their plans for a trip to St. Louis the third week of September. Only twice before during the thirty-nine years of its existence has the National Ass'n convened in St. Louis, first in 1908 and again in 1919.

The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its inception this fall, so has invited the grain trade to come and help observe its century of service in the marketing of grain.

The time and place of the previous meetings of the National Ass'n follow:

- 1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
- 1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.
- 1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
- 1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
- 1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
- 1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
- 1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
- 1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.
- 1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
- 1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
- 1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
- 1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
- 1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.
- 1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
- 1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
- 1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.
- 1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
- 1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.
- 1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.
- 1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.
- 1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.
- 1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex.
- 1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind.
- 1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill.
- 1934, Oct. 15-17, Memphis, Tenn.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Urge Change in Grading Old Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: As you know the Federal Government effective Sept. 1, 1934, amended the rules of grading on oats to make all oats regardless of the quality otherwise grade sample, provided they were musty. Formerly oats graded #4 white if musty, and would generally bring from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ discount for this cause. In practice during the last year there has been a high percentage of oats graded sample musty, and it seems that any smell such as may come from long storage is considered musty. There is a natural bin odor that comes from long storage. We had numerous cars from other shippers that were 2 year old oats and in every respect as to color and weight were #1 and 2 oats, but they were graded sample on account of being "musty." The discounts have ranged all the way from 2 to 6 and 7 cts.

This change in the ruling and the practice of inspectors in grading has caused the shippers a very large loss which has been reflected back to the farmer in lower prices. Federal appeal does no good. In certain cases shipments have been forwarded to other markets but the inspectors at the final destination have been in receipt of information as to the grading in the original market and the original grade is sustained.

The volume of oats handled in the last year was, of course, far below normal. There was a time during the crop year when prices were so high but notwithstanding this terrific discount, shippers have still netted some profit, but in the last several weeks these excessive discounts have added to market losses. The crop this year promises to be of normal size. If there is no change in the inspection rules and practices it will almost prohibit country grain dealers storing oats as such discounts would wipe out any earned storage.

Until recently wheat which was wet or contained onions, garlic, etc., was graded sample. This has been changed and now wheat may be graded #2 on the merits of the wheat and carry the word "tough" where there is excessive moisture. It may be graded #2 on its merits and show an explanation of "onions, garlic or smut." The effect of this change in the rules on wheat has been that the wheat graded on its merits and with comment on other conditions has earned a very moderate discount and far less than would apply if the wheat were graded sample as previously.

We think that the same reasoning would apply to the grading of oats and we believe it is extremely important that every effort be made to secure the consent of the Department to grade the oats according to their merits otherwise as to weight and color, and qualify the grade by a statement of their being tough because of excess moisture or musty or some other objectionable odor. We are very certain that this would have the effect of greatly reducing the discounts under such conditions. The fact that oats are labeled "sample" eliminated a great many buyers from consideration of the grain and leaves the grain largely to the buyers of large terminal elevators for whom such oats have been extremely profitable. It is not difficult for a terminal market to remove must or other objectionable odor at a minor expense.

We urge this change as a matter of protection to the country grain trade to whom it is vital.—Baldwin Grain Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Protest Change in Degrees of Heat for Moisture Test

Grain & Feed Journals: Within the last two weeks we have had numerous complaints on the moisture test of wheat. It seems that the country elevator dealer using the old Duval Moisture Tester has been unable for some reason to check the moisture at the terminal with the Tagg-Heppenstall moisture meter. The Bureau of Economics at Washington changed the degree of heat from 180 to 190 degrees in the soft wheat belt. The dealers in the soft wheat belt are complaining very much because it was discriminatory as this degree of heat was not changed in the hard wheat belt. The Michigan Bean Growers Ass'n have entered a strenuous complaint against this and have taken it up with Washington direct.—Lew Hill, chairman Uniform Grades Committee Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

Grading Oats "Sample" Because of Must Unfair

Grain & Feed Journals: At a recent meeting of country grain shippers held at Bloomington, Ill., there was a general discussion of the grading of oats sample when musty regardless of other factors such as weight, and color ordinarily used in establishing oats grades. It was the conviction of those present that the practice has resulted in unnecessary heavy losses to grain shippers and farmers due to the fact that such oats which otherwise might be good and entitled to grade 3 or better are nevertheless given the odium of the grade "sample" because of being musty. The fact that musty oats are thrown into the sample grade is sufficient to bar many possible buyers, especially in transit markets, and that this practice in grading results in buyers in terminal markets being able to secure such oats at heavy discounts.

Formerly oats otherwise sufficiently good to grade #4 or better were graded #4 when musty and discounts usually ran from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$. Oats are largely used for feeds or feeding and it is assumed that cereal interests would not be buyers of musty oats regardless of the grade given, so it was considered that there was every reason why oats should be graded on their merits according to other factors with the additional notation of musty where this condition occurred. Especially since wheat for human food is graded on its merits and explanatory notations made where there was an objectionable odor, smut or other objectionable features.

Discounts on two year old oats that were otherwise sufficiently good to grade 2 white have in recent months been anywhere from 2c per bushel up to $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ and it is believed that the discounts will be much lower if the good factors were given consideration in establishing the grade and the word "musty" added in explanation just as in practice oats may be called slightly or badly weathered.

It is the opinion of the grain dealers that this present practice is unreasonably severe and the cause of unnecessary losses to the country shippers and the producers. The musty condition can be corrected at comparatively light expense in properly equipped terminal elevators.—Baldwin Grain Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Why the AAA Retreated

Grain & Feed Journals: The A.A.A. retreat from its demand for a fifteen percent wheat acreage reduction as a means of controlling production, involves far more than appears in the bare announcement. It means that after three years of flirting with famine; after a program the net result of which is dependence upon foreign farmers for our foodstuffs, Washington bureaucrats are forced to cut the heart out of their so-called "Controlled Economics," which in fact has been nothing but "rule of the thumb" reliance upon past averages, and are now giving some consideration at least to patent natural factors that govern production possibilities.

Three years in succession of shortage of bread production, and the stalking spectre of high cost of living, has at last been sufficient to convince swivel-chair operators that something is wrong with a program that gives no consideration to current natural forces. Failure to recognize that "averages" in yield per acre merely represent the mean between wide extremes of range was responsible for the theory that production could be controlled by the simple process of reducing the acreage in any given year.

Back of the present surrender are factors unannounced, but unquestionably responsible for the retreat. First is the continuing loss of spring wheat from Aug. 1 until the crop was all matured. This means that the production figures this year will finally be much below the estimates already announced. The retreat also undoubtedly takes into consideration the continued drought in the territory west of the 100th meridian. Past experience shows that rainfall in that territory during July-September is largely a controlling factor in determining wheat production for the following year. This year, one-half of that period has passed and the rainfall has continued below normal, so that the soil moisture situation to date gives no hopeful sign of improvement.

The surrender at this time of the A.A.A. theory of controlled production by simple reliance upon past averages is apparently premised upon knowledge that the full extent of this year's wheat crop calamity is not yet measured, and that back of it is the threatening spectre of another wheat shortage in prospect next year by reason of the continuation of drought up to this time in the southwestern wheat growing area.—B. W. Snow of Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago.

Grain Consumption Threatened

Attention is directed to House Bill 8870, now being considered in the Senate, which measure would allow the sale of distilled beverages in barrels.

Inasmuch as 40% of the liquor now sold is said to be bootleg, this measure would tend to invite further substitution of bad for good quality merchandise in that the unscrupulous bartenders would refill barrels with alcohol now being made out of Cuban molasses and thus deprive the farmer of this market for his grain.

Early Decision on New A. A. A. Law

Processors paying taxes will be cheered by the announcement from Seth Thomas, solicitor of the A.A.A., of his belief that "the Supreme Court will take judicial notice of the amendments."

If his belief is well founded it means that processors will not have to wait another two years until new suits based on the newly amended Act can make their way up from district to circuit and to the supreme court. The supreme court may give a decision some time between October and December, an October date being the earliest possible.

New York Dealers Protest Rate on Mixed Cars

The 30th annual convention of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16 and 17.

After an address of welcome by Mayor John Boyd Thatcher, 2nd, following the invocation, the response was given by Franklin L. Lewis, New York City. Mr. Lewis is a native of Albany, his father having been a prominent physician in that city for many years.

F. Austin Prentice, of Auburn, retiring pres., was elected to the board of directors for three years. L. F. Hewitt of Locke was elected vice-pres. Millard Frink was elected to the board of directors for three years to succeed H. A. Bascom.

A protest was registered against the discrimination in rates on straw and on hay and straw when shipped in mixed cars. Straw takes a higher rate than hay due to an error in technical classification and to date neither the I.C.C. nor the railroads have been willing to rectify without a formal case presentation before the Commission, which is expensive.

Dr. Mark Graves, commissioner of taxation of New York State, gave an address on "Taxation," and Senator Hanley gave a very fine address on "Behind the Veil" at the banquet.

D. Clifford Jones, of Weedsport, was re-elected sec'y-treas. of the organization for the 15th consecutive time.

O. F. Bast First Vice Pres.

O. F. Bast, the new first vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, well deserves his promotion from the position of director, which he has held for the past eight years.

His service to the organization includes 4 years as a member of the executive com'ite and 16 years as a member of the arbitration board. He is general manager of the Union Elevator Co., operating the Union and Belco Elevators of 5,000,000 bus. capacity, at Minneapolis, Minn.



O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

and prior to forming this connection had been four years with F. H. Feavey & Co. at Minneapolis. In Kansas City and other markets Mr. Bast has been identified with the Bartlett Frazier Co., American Haminy Co., and the Purity Oats Co.

Permanent Injunction Against Processing Tax

Judge Calvin Chesnut at Baltimore has granted an injunction restraining the government from collecting the hog processing tax from John A. Gebelein, Inc.

Judge Chesnut said: "It appears from these provisions that power is committed to the Sec'y of Agri. to determine what to tax, second when to tax; third, how long to tax; and fourth at what rate to tax."

"In cases one, two and three, the discretion of the sec'y would seem to be unlimited and unfettered except by the statement as to the general policy of the act.

"And in the fourth case, the limitation in the rate is in effect only a maximum which may not be exceeded when the rate is initially determined, altho it appears from the facts in this case that the rate tax now in force does, in fact, exceed the maximum."

Soybean Grades Effective Sept. 10

The new official standards for grading soybeans will be put into effect Sept. 3.

The U. S. extra No. 1 grade is eliminated.

The maximum moisture permitted in "U. S. No. 2" grade is lowered from 16 per cent to 15 per cent and in "U. S. No. 3" grade from 17 per cent to 16½ per cent.

Foreign material permitted in "U. S. No. 3" grade is reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent and in "U. S. No. 4" grade from 10 per cent to 6 per cent.

Maximum percentage of damage permitted in "U. S. No. 1" grade is reduced from 2 per cent to 1 per cent.

A mixture of 1 per cent of other grades, either singly or combined, with "U. S. No. 1" grade without affecting the grade and of 3 per cent of other grades in "U. S. No. 2" grade, is permitted. Soybeans which contain more than 5 per cent mixture are to be classified as "mixed soybeans."

No Flour for Wheat at Elevators

The arbitrary regulation by the government that a farmer can exchange his wheat for flour tax free only at the mill door is still in effect.

Several recent inquiries of the Millers National Federation about handling exchange transactions on a tax-free basis at elevators and warehouses indicate that some millers are not clear as to the requirements which must be satisfied in connection with tax-free exchange of flour for producers' wheat. The Internal Revenue regulations specify clearly that these transactions may lawfully be handled only at the mill door.

In a few cases it has been construed that adjacent elevators (such as one across the street) come within the mill door provision. The only other concession is the case of co-operative ass'ns, which are permitted to assemble their members' wheat and to deliver it to the mill but in such cases the flour must be returned direct to the producer, by the mill; but this arrangement does not in any case permit co-operatives to deliver the flour at elevators or warehouses to producers.

Four-year contracts promising farmers wheat growers \$400,000,000 in benefits were announced July 31 by the AAA. Administrator Davis admits that an adverse Supreme Court decision would invalidate the contracts. Why not consult counsel before asking farmers to sign?

New Winnipeg Wheat Future Regulations

After conferences between Pres. Roy W. Milner of the Grain Exchange and Chairman John L. McFarland of the Wheat Board the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange issued the following regulations to govern trading in wheat for future delivery:

"1—No sales of any wheat future authorized for trading shall be made except: (a) Such sales are of future contracts purchased prior to the time of sale; (b) as hedges against wheat purchases of wheat or wheat products originating in Canada; (c) as spreading trades in wheat in this market between different delivery months; (d) such sales as are made and closed out by purchases in one and the same market session.

"2—The daily range of quotations of any future contract authorized for trading in any grain shall not exceed 3¢ a bu. higher or lower than the closing prices of the previous business session, except in the case of flax, in which the daily range shall not exceed 5¢ a bu."

The futures contract in the Winnipeg Ex-

change also has been extended to include the two grades of Garnet wheat established under a recent amendment to the Canada Grain Act. Commencing Aug. 1, Garnet wheat was graded separately and the grades known as No. 1 C. W. Garnet and No. 2 C. W. Garnet are deliverable against the contract in the Winnipeg market at 5¢ and 8¢ under the future respectively.

In addition to this change, the Exchange has lowered the discount at which No. 4 northern can be tendered against a futures contract. In the past the discount was 2½¢ a bu., but this has been reduced to 1¾¢.

A new grade designated No. 4 northern (special) has also been made deliverable on the contract at the same penalty as No. 4 northern. The special grade will take care of wheat that has been degraded on account of rust damage.

The new regulations became effective Aug. 16 when trading began in wheat for October and December delivery.

Under the new law enacted July 5 the Wheat Board cannot trade in Winnipeg futures. Its control will be indirect thru fixing a minimum price to the producer for cash wheat. This control will be effective in preventing a drop in prices as long as the government's funds hold out. The government's large holdings of cash wheat can be sold at any time and any price and be effective in bearing the market. How effective such sales are in hammering down the market will be seen by noting the results of McFarland's operations in July, 1933.

While Dentist Crawford was bulling the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade McFarland sold 22,907,000 bus. between July 8 and July 18. From the opening July 18 to the close July 20 Chicago December wheat dropped from \$1.24 to 96 cents as a consequence.

He bought back 23,158,000 bus. on July 20, 21 and 22; but the shock received had been too great. Speculators for the rise and for investment had been frightened away and the market never recovered, selling down to 67½ cents a few months later. The pool or the Government have held the bag ever since.

Farmers Council Against Russianization

Stanley F. Morse, executive vice pres. of the Farmers Independence Council, was aroused by the inclusion of potato control in the A.A.A. bill, to protest against the whole A.A.A. program. He said:

"This practically unenforceable act may be the final straw that will break down the whole vicious A.A.A. structure by bringing both farmers and consumers to a realization of the catastrophic disaster toward which they are headed. The history of all attempts to legislate prosperity for agriculture by governmental control of farmers' rights points to the eventual failure of the A.A.A. economics of scarcity program."

"Farmers who are supporting the A.A.A. programs have been led to believe that the government could bring them prosperity thru wonder-working restriction plans and fat subsidies. Actually history shows that these schemes are disastrous."

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

California

Oceanside, Calif., Aug. 15.—Finest crops in California for many years.—E.

Canada

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 12.—The harvesting of fall wheat and fall rye was practically completed in Ontario during July. The average yield of fall rye is 18.9 bus. per acre which is an increase of 3.4 bus. over last year. Early prospects of a heavy yield for fall wheat, however, were not sustained owing to extremely warm weather during the filling period and considerable damage by rust. The average yield is placed at 23.9 bus. per acre, this is approximately 2 bus. under the ten-year average, but considerably higher than the very low yield of 15.8 bus. per acre a year ago. The total crop amounts to 13,265,000 bus. as compared with 6,724,000 bus. in 1934, and a ten-year average of 16,666,000 bus. The acreage harvested this season was approximately 130,000 acres greater than last year. The quality of fall wheat is quite variable, with a considerable portion of the grain small and somewhat shrunken.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Illinois

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 24.—Corn prospects over the State are very promising. Half of the fields show a good stand and are heavily eared. Some sections are in need of good rains as the soil is not carrying much moisture reserve. Farmers that still have old corn on hand are showing some disposition to move it to market, however the demand is only fair. Consumers are buying only what they need for their immediate requirements as no one is interested in accumulating stocks with present premium for old corn over the new crop. The oats harvest in the northern part of the State is progressing slowly. No oats offered. Some elevators report their oats are now in the sweat. The soybean crop is progressing nicely. From fields examined our guess is that the average yield per acre will not be as large as last year. There is quite an acreage of beans that was planted late and will need ideal growing conditions.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—The crop is matured and mainly harvested by Aug. 15 and for that reason I have made a special survey of the situation as it developed up to the actual harvest. It shows heavy further losses from rust and heat which only became apparent definitely after August 1. The condition at date of harvest this year declined to 40.7 with an abandoned acreage amounting to 3,513,000 acres of hard spring wheat. The crop suggestion for all spring wheat is reduced to 145,000,000 bus. In addition to the heavy abandoned acreage, a large acreage was cut for hay or abandoned after it was cut because it would not pay threshing expenses. Further heavy loss is involved in the miserable weight and quality of this year's grain, estimates for weight per measured bushel being below anything ever before reported and averaging far below milling quality. This survey indicates a final spring wheat crop some 30,000,000 bus. below the official forecast of Aug. 1 with a large percentage of the crop of value only for feeding purposes.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21.—Recent showers were of much benefit to corn, especially in the central and south where dry weather had begun to deteriorate the crop, but there are still some dry spots where corn is suffering for moisture. Corn condition generally in the north is good. Most of the crop is eared and some is in the roasting ear stage. In the south condition averages fair to good with considerable earing. Fall plowing has become more general since the showers, but there are still small areas where the ground is too dry to plow. Winter wheat is now generally threshed and other grain threshing is well advanced, maintaining a showing of heavy straw, poor quality and disappointing returns. Meadows and pastures are mostly good, and showing benefit from the showers; in the north the second

cutting of alfalfa is being completed while in the extreme south the third cutting is beginning. Soybeans are mostly making favorable growth and there is much in blossom; the bulk of the crop ranges from one to three feet in height. While chinch bugs continue in evidence, generally there are none or they are relatively few in number.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indiana

Bluffton, Ind., Aug. 15.—A good rain last Saturday just about put our corn crop in the bag. It was beginning to fire. Farmers estimate prospective yield at 50 bus. per acre.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 23.—Oats crop in Indiana was nearly as poor as it was last year, which was the worst we ever had. Average weight of oats is about 18 lbs., and threshing out about 15 bushels to the acre. Lots of threshing yet to be done. Farmers are not inclined to sell and we can't blame them. Hasn't been as much hay put up for years in Indiana as this year and we don't know what farmers will do with their oats if they don't sell them. They can't feed everything they raise to the small number of cattle on hand and fewer hogs than for many years. They sold their wheat quite freely and little of it has been fed. Soybeans can't possibly look better than they do in Indiana. Have a letter from a rental agent today saying in some counties soybeans would make 30 bus. to the acre. I think he is mistaken, if we get 15 to 20 bus. to the acre, we will be doing good. There is too much straw, like in oats and wheat, to produce a big bean crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Kansas

Johnson, Kan., Aug. 11.—The wheat crop is a total failure. I myself had seeded 700 acres, but never cut or harvested one single acre. Very dry here now. Hope for a good crop in 1936.—W. M. Ihloff.

Michigan

Kawkawlin, Mich., Aug. 17.—The wheat is running 30 to 50; oats 60 to 80 and barley 60 to 80. Considerable damage on account of excess rainfall. Just starting to thresh.—Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., J. E. Martindale.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 21.—The condition of the growing bean crop looks good to us. We doubt if growing conditions were ever better than during July and August of this year. Even beans, which we considered were planted hopelessly late, have a good chance to mature if frosts hold off for about another month.—A. E. Walcott, sec'y Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 22.—Altho little threshing had been done up to Aug. 1, the preliminary yield reports on winter wheat indicate that the crop is turning out poorer than growers previously anticipated, both from the standpoint of yield and quality. This is attributed to excessive growth of straw, lodging, damage from red rust, and some weather injury following harvest. However, the Aug. 1 estimate is still 14% above the average production for the five years preceding 1933. Warm humid weather in July was particularly favorable for corn and the condition of this crop in Michigan showed a 14-point gain compared with July 1. If the Aug. 1 estimate of 46,860,000 bus. is realized, it will be the largest crop since that of 1925. Warm weather resulted in rapid growth on field beans which has helped to offset the effects of the late start. Humid weather during late July and early August has been ideal for the setting of pods in the early fields, but many plantings will need a late fall to mature a crop. In general, the condition of the growing crop is better on uplands than on low heavy ground where considerable replanting was necessary this spring because of heavy rains.—U. S. and Mich. Depts. of Ag.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21.—While this season has been unlike the past two years in that moisture supplies have been generally sufficient, the final wheat results have been almost equally disappointing. The spring wheat crop, which on the first of July gave every promise of bumper proportions, has been drastically reduced both in yield and quality by a widespread and unusually severe black rust infection and intense heat, which affected the crop during the critical filling period. In contrast to last year when the meager returns were of distinctly high quality, this year's crop is not only of small size but a large proportion of it is of low milling quality. Durum wheat showed more resistance to the rust and

is consequently of better average quality. The coarse grains have fared much better than the wheat. The rye crop is large and of unusually good quality. While threshing returns on oats are not uniform in different localities, it is generally a good crop. Barley, however, has suffered from heat, blight and rust, and yield and quality will vary widely.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Missouri

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 2,896 cars of wheat tested during July by the Kansas inspection department was 12.59%, and 3,411 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.10%. The 6,307 cars tested by both departments for the first month of the new crop year averaged 12.32%, compared with the record July average of 13.84% on 8,598 cars last year. Wheat received in Kansas City during 1934-35 crop year ended June 30 averaged the highest in protein in the history of the market. During the season, the Kansas inspection department tested 9,711 cars of wheat which averaged 14.37% protein, compared with 13.58% on 11,840 cars in the 1933-34 year. The Missouri department tested 7,639 cars with an average of 13.13% protein during the last crop year, against 13.12% on 12,064 cars the previous season.

Nebraska

Atkinson, Neb., Aug. 25.—Our rye crop was above normal. Wheat very poor, testing about 45 pounds. Oats very light.—J. F. Brady Co.

North Dakota

Barton, N. D., Aug. 19.—Our crops are very badly rusted and will not yield over 25% of a crop. All poor and light weight grain, except flax, which still looks like a fair crop.—Barton Independent Elevator Co., by B. C. Simonson, mgr.

Ohio

Plymouth, O., Aug. 15.—Wheat is in terrible shape for handling. Oats will probably be about as bad. But we have fine prospects for a corn crop.—Don W. Einstel.

Genoa, O., Aug. 13.—Frequent rains are making wheat threshing almost impossible. Grain received is wet and damaged, taking heavy discounts.—H. E. Goldner, Genoa Mills.

Willard, O., Aug. 14.—Wheat is being brot to the elevator in very poor condition. It has to be run and cooled to be kept in condition.—C. A. Richards, The Richards Elevator Co.

Attica, O., Aug. 14.—We are anticipating a tough milling job on wheat this year. Almost all local wheat has to be sent to the driers first, before it can be milled.—Heabler & Heabler.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 14.—Wheat is reaching the elevators in terrible condition, some of it so bad that the elevators dare not attempt to handle it. Continued rains have made it a problem to save the crop.—C. J. Fry, Tiffin Farmers Exchange.

Willard, O., Aug. 15.—Wheat is light and difficult to handle. Much of it must be turned away, as too damp to risk handling under present conditions, when driers are working night and day, and it is difficult to get wheat in condition to store safely.—John F. Slattery, The Farmers Exchange.

Arcanum, O., Aug. 15.—This has been the most irregular harvest experienced. The wheat was in bad shape, due to the heavy straw. It just didn't cure properly. We had four cars of wheat that went No. 2, the balance all went in at various discounts. Oats is just as bad. testing from 19 to 25 pounds to the bus. Threshing is spotted; some sections are thru and some are not.—John Smith Grain Co.

Greenville, O., Aug. 16.—The wheat crop thru this section has been a disappointment to both farmers and elevators. A prospective yield of 25 to 30 bus. per acre, eight weeks ago, will do well to average 20 to 22 bus. Due to unfavorable weather and the disposition of the farmer not to haul his crop to the barn, it has been most difficult to handle. Farmers all thru this section pride themselves on their barns, which were erected to provide storage, once a crop was produced. For a number of years past it has become the practice to thresh from the fields and avoid hauling crops to the barns. It seems inconsistent to us to raise a crop and then leave it to the weather. It would seem farmers' organizations as well as grain dealers would profit from a campaign to urge farmers to use the barns once more. Much of the wheat has been too damp for mills to store, and in addition it never tests as heavy after it has

been rain soaked. The oats crop is also a big disappointment, both in yield and quality. Do not believe the average will be much above 30 bus. and the test weight runs from 19 to 23 pounds. By vigorous cleaning some of them will be brot up to 27 pounds. The same practice of leaving the crop for field threshing has complicated matters, due to rain. The corn prospect continues splendid. It was off to a late start, but July weather was unusually favorable. An early frost, however, would result in much soft corn.—The Hall Grain Co., O. P. Hall.

Oregon

Portland, Ore., Aug. 18.—Early July rains helped crop conditions thruout the Inland Empire but the benefits were offset by the exceptionally high temperatures early this month. Wheat matured rapidly and the harvest is nearly completed in all sections outside of the Palouse area, with yields "generally a little better" than expected early in the season. Wheat production for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana for the year was estimated at 114,110,000 bus. compared with the crop of 97,200,000 bus. last year. The barley crop is 20 per cent larger and hay is lighter than last year. The Washington crop of oats is estimated at 8,216,000 bus., nearly 20 per cent over last year.—F. K. H.

Pennsylvania

Loganton, Pa., Aug. 23.—Wheat is a fairly good crop; oats is very poor, weighs about 25 pounds to the bu. Outlook is for a good corn crop.—E. E. Meyers.

South Dakota

Egan, S. D., Aug. 24.—Crops are good, altho oats and barley are light in weight. If nothing happens, we will have a good corn crop.—F. M. Tusia, Egan Community Elevator.

Aneta, S. D., Aug. 10.—The Ceres wheat is not worth harvesting. Durum and flax will be a fair crop, oats a big crop, barley fair but light in weight.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n. J. G. Johnson, mgr.

White Rock, S. D., Aug. 19.—The corn crop has been severely damaged by heat and drouth the last week, but heavy rains today have offset part of the damage. If frost doesn't hit it we shall have a fair to good crop of corn.—Farmers Elevator Co., Owen K. Eggar, mgr.

Washington

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 14.—The wheat crop is conceded in all quarters far and away larger than last year. Growers are also encouraged by the high quality of what apparently will be No. 1 grain in most instances. Little smut is found, altho some wheat was slightly scorched by hot winds.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash., Aug. 14.—Garfield County is expected to have slightly more than a normal wheat crop of 2,000,000 bus. The quality of the grain coming in from the lighter soil sections is excellent, all having a high protein content. The high milling quality grain is also

coming in from the heavy soil sections.—F. K. H.

Pasco, Wash., Aug. 12.—With the harvest nearly over in Franklin County wheat fields, the yield was better than first estimated. In the Page district 15 and more bus. to the acre was harvested, and in the Kahlotus region a few growers reported more than 20 bus. to the acre. The total wheat crop in the county this year will total 1,890,000 bus., only five counties in the state showing a larger output.—F.K.H.

The Flax Seed Crop

As our northwestern flax crop for 1935 approaches harvest, the consensus of experts' opinion seems to be that the Government's original production estimate of 14½ million bushels may be slightly exceeded. Weather has been dry and warm. In certain western sections, conditions are approaching drouth; however, Minnesota and eastern North Dakota are in fine shape except for certain damage from the infestation of "army worms." Harvesting has begun in southern Minnesota, and some of the early cars of flax are now beginning to reach market. On the continued good crop prospects, prices have declined.

McCabe Bros. give the following report on the Canadian flax situation: "The first estimate of acreage in the Prairie Provinces was released yesterday, with Aug. 1 condition based on Long Time Average Yield per acre; details follow:

| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta |
|--|----------|--------------|---------|
| Acreage | 17,300 | 167,500 | 19,400 |
| Aug. 1 condition | 97% | 88% | 76% |
| Month ago | 97% | 95% | 87% |
| Long time average yield per acre | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.7 |

The condition of flax is better than a year ago when the August 1st condition was given as 59% for Manitoba, 58% for Saskatchewan and 75% for Alberta. The flax carry-over in Canada was placed at 312,979 bus. as against 471,295 bus. in 1934 and 1,179,757 bus. in 1933.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24.—Good rains were received in the northern half of the northwest flax belt over the past week and these were most welcome as the flaxseed in that territory is approaching maturity and this additional needed moisture will mean a larger yield per acre and probably a better oil content and higher quality of oil in the flaxseed. Cutting and threshing is just starting in this northern zone and by the end of this month flaxseed will have generally matured and, therefore, be out of danger from frost, etc. Threshing yields in southern Minnesota range from six to twenty bushels per acre, with an estimated average of about ten bushels per acre.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

To mill 54-lb. wheat, about 16% more wheat is needed to manufacture a bbl. of flour, according to a recent test on this crop by a large milling company of Kansas. By cleaning, the test weight was brought up to 56.5 lbs. The gross conversion was 5.21 bus. wheat to the barrel of flour.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat

| | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 86½ | 87½ | 88½ | 86½ | 85½ | 87% | 89½ | 88½ | 89½ | 89 | 88½ | 88 |
| Winnipeg* | 82 | 82½ | 85½ | 83½ | 83½ | 86½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 83½ | 84 | |
| Liverpool† | 76½ | 77 | 78½ | 78½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 83 | 80½ | 82 | 82½ | 83 |
| Kansas City | 88½ | 90 | 91½ | 89½ | 88½ | 89½ | 92½ | 91½ | 92½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Minneapolis | 105½ | 108½ | 109½ | 106½ | 106½ | 108½ | 109½ | 108½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 112½ |
| Duluth, durum | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ | 87½ | 87½ | 88½ | 88 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Milwaukee | 86½ | 87½ | 88½ | 86½ | 85½ | 87% | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 88½ | ... |

Corn

| | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 75½ | 77½ | 76½ | 74½ | 73½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 73 | |
| Kansas City | 76½ | 76½ | 75½ | 74½ | 73 | 73½ | 74 | 73½ | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| Milwaukee | 76 | 77½ | 76½ | 74½ | 74 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | ... |

Oats

| | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Winnipeg† | 32½ | 33 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Minneapolis | 25½ | 26½ | 25½ | 24½ | 25 | 26½ | 26½ | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Milwaukee | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | ... | |

Rye

| | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 40½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41 | 40½ | 42 | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Minneapolis | 39½ | 41 | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ | 40½ | 41½ | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Winnipeg† | 37½ | 38½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| Duluth | 40 | 41½ | 41½ | 40 | 40½ | 41 | 42½ | 43 | 43 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |

Barley

| | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 35 | 36½ | 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36½ | 38½ | 38½ | 39½ | 42 |
| Winnipeg† | 34½ | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |

*August delivery, October on and after Aug. 16. †October delivery.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Shenandoah, Ia., Aug. 13.—The first corn to be shipped into Shenandoah in 63 years arrived at the Farmers Elevator here for distribution to feeders. This area, normally a shipping point, suffered shortage in last year's drought.—A. T.

Ottawa, Ont.—Carryover of wheat in Canada Aug. 1 was the second largest in history. Total stocks of grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, with comparisons, are here shown in bushels (000's omitted): 1935, bus., wheat 203,231, oats 26,444, barley 5,573, rye 3,139, flax 313; compared with wheat 193,990, oats 3,060, barley 11,092, rye 4,020, and flax seed 471 on Aug. 1, 1934.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 21.—The July, 1935, statistical estimates of the dry bean commerce of Michigan are as follows: July carload movement, 153,708 bags; July 1, c. l. and truck, 57,203 bags; total, 210,911 bags; last year, 246,979 bags. Sept.-June movement, 2,991,182 bags. Total for season, 3,202,093 bags; last year, 2,645,383 bags. Previous 5-year average, 2,913,540 bags. Carload inspections Sept. 1, 1934, to Aug. 1, 1935, 3,481; carload inspections same period last year, 3,086.—A. E. Walcott, sec'y Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n.

St. Louis, Mo.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,157,500 bus., corn 628,500, oats 272,000, rye 4,500, barley 41,600, soybeans 34,500, kafr 12,600, against wheat 8,010,400 bus., corn 1,564,500, oats 420,500, rye 33,000, barley 43,200, soybeans 42,000, kafr 58,800 in July, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,050,816 bus., corn 211,196, oats 191,024, rye 4,500, barley 29,000, soybeans 1,500, kafr 14,000, against wheat 1,529,200 bus., corn 532,800, oats 180,900, rye 13,500, barley 16,100, soybeans 28,800, kafr 15,400, in July, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21.—There has been a moderate movement of new grain to market in keeping with the size of the crop. Receipts of barley and oats have been quite heavy. As there is an unusually large amount of light weight wheat and as the population of farm animals has been greatly reduced, it is probable that an unusually large proportion of coarse grain will be released for market. Where farmers are in a position to hold their grain, there is a distinct tendency to retain it on the farms in anticipation of higher prices.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 16, shows an increase of 2,298,672 bus., compared with the preceding week and an increase of 10,974,288 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 195,900,313 bus., compared with the revised figure of 193,601,641 bus. for the preceding week and 184,926,025 bus. for the week ending Aug. 17, 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 17,890,139 bus., a net increase of 5,883,632 bus. over the preceding week when 12,006,507 bus. were reported. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the period ending Aug. 9, amounted to 1,444,683 bus., a decrease of 1,171,858 bus. over the previous week's total when 2,616,541 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding period a year ago the receipts were 1,509,147 bus.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

An inquiry costing \$150,000 has been begun by the Federal Trade Commission into the disposition of the consumer's dollar, as required by the Senate resolution Feb. 25 and recently approved by the President.

Loans on wheat, oats, rye and barley will be made to growers by the local production credit ass'ns on grain stored on farms in the middle west, it was announced July 30, after a conference at Omaha of state and Farm Credit Administration officials. Why not on grain stored in grain elevators where it can be cared for?

Grain Dealers Operating Trucks

BY OBSERVER

MANAGER BRUCE MILLER, of the Brocton Peoples Grain Co., says he likes to deal by truck with the Illinois Cereal Mills at Paris, Ill. It is a short haul, cheaper by truck than by rail, returns payment for the grain the day it is delivered, and eliminates bother with inspections.

"The Cereal Mills," says Mr. Miller, "use trucks to build up their billing. Practically all of their hominy hearts move to feeders or dealers within a relatively small radius from Paris by truck. If all the corn the mills buy were shipped in by rail, this movement of hominy hearts by truck would cause a heavy loss thru cancellation of billing."

"We also sell to the truckers who haul melons, pickles and other garden truck from Tennessee to Chicago and other consuming centers. They pick up corn to haul south, and this gives them a load both ways. During the heavy laying season we have the same kind of trade with Missouri truckers who haul eggs to the large consuming centers. This character of trade we have found to be satisfactory, usually a little more profitable than shipment by rail, altho we ship all of our wheat and oats by rail. The consuming centers on oats and wheat are less conveniently reached by truck."

* * *

S. F. ROSE, manager of the Parke County Farm Bureau Co-Operative Ass'n, Inc., Rockville, Ind., operates four tank trucks in the delivery of petroleum products over specific regular routes to farmers within Parke County, but uses only one, a 3-ton Chevrolet, exclusively for hauling grain and other items to and from the elevator.

"About 95% of the use of our own trucks is limited to Parke County," he says. "But there are three or four trucks about town that we hire for hauling purposes as need arises. They haul grain from the farms to our elevators, and take a good deal of the grain we sell from the elevator to terminal points. One has capacity for hauling 10 tons at a time. It is used in hauling grain and other products out and in bringing back to us loads of feed concentrates, or hominy, from points as far distant as Peoria and Chicago."

* * *

"IN TERRITORIES where they are operating," vehemently declared the white-haired sun-tanned W. S. Braudt, claim auditor and champion of the cause of the country elevators, "the trucks are just raising hell. On an equal basis the grain business will naturally go to the operator of the local country elevator. But when a truck will bid a cent a bushel more and give hauling free. Well, the farmer does not feel morally or otherwise bound to give his business to the local elevator simply because it is open and at his service 12 months out of the year.

"Something should be done about the trucks. But the railroads have steadfastly refused to do anything about correcting the rate structure in a helpful manner. The 'doing' appears to be up to the country elevator. Three or four of my clients are talking about buying trucks this fall, so that they can bid the farmer right at the sheller, and perform a hauling service. I think that is a logical move, best adapted to the preservation of the grain business for the local elevator."

* * *

FRED CORRAY, at Urbana, Ill., who with three brothers shares in the ownership of Corray Bros., is progressive minded. Says he: "When an economic change comes along the local elevator must look first to itself for help. It either meets the new condition or it goes under. If it goes under, people are sympathetic and sorry. The old, lost customers say, 'It's

too bad.' But sympathizers are of no financial help. If trucks are necessary to the grain business, trucks will have to be used."

Slender, black-haired Frank Corray admitted that the brothers had considered the idea of contracting sheller men and bidding farmers at the sheller, offering hauling as a part of their service in buying grain. But the plan has not been adopted.

"Altho we have five Ford 1½-ton trucks," explained Frank Corray, "we concluded the idea was not practical. If such a precedent were established, farmers would be wanting us to perform hauling service on corn in the winter time, when our trucks are busy delivering coal. Coal is the backbone of this business and we could not afford to let a coal customer wait while we sent our trucks out to a farm to haul in a few loads of corn."

"One sheller man in this community is giving truck service. All he asks a farmer to do is to keep the cobs away from the sheller. He does the shelling, and delivers the corn to the elevator, at a very reasonable rate."

* * *

A WELL-INFORMED grain dealer in central Illinois, within hauling distance to the barge lines, made arrangements with a barge loading elevator whereby he would buy the grain and notify the barge loader. The barge loading elevator could then send its trucks after the grain, and would pay the elevator for the purchases. The elevator would pay the farmer, taking a fee, commensurate with normal net merchandising profit, for this financial cushioning service between the barge line elevator and the local farmers.

"If the grain business is going to trucks and barge lines," he says, "an elevator operator is shrinking his own profits by refusing to go along."

"The truck business is not likely to continue under normal conditions, when nearby territories produce their feed requirements, instead of sending trucks into the heavy producing districts because of local drought conditions. As for the barges, the river channel does not carry a sufficient number of barges to satisfy the hauling demands of a normal Illinois corn and oats crop.

"But for the present the trucks and barges are here. If the local elevator can maintain contact with its farmer patrons by offering them the same service that is offered by truck buyers, with the additional advantage of local responsibility, it will hold its trade when the trucks and barges are unable to offer adequate service. If the local elevator loses such contact, letting the farmer become used to trading with someone else, the trade is just as likely to go to some place else when the trucks and the barges are thru."

"Under our arrangements with the barge elevator buyers we have no investment in equipment or trucks. All we have to do is the buying. And we feel that if trucking service is to be offered to the farmers we can best protect our trade by demonstrating we can give our customers as much or more in service than they can get elsewhere."

* * *

GRAHAM GRAIN CO., Terre Haute, Ind., fleet operators of six 1½-ton and one ½-ton Chevrolets, and one 2-ton International truck that can haul 250 bus. of wheat or 300 bus. of corn at a load, is satisfied that truck operation is a necessary part of the grain business as it is practiced in the diversified farming country around Terre Haute. The trucks are operated in connection with the company's line of elevators, of which the most important are located at Terre Haute, Libertyville, Riley, and Lewis, and perform a hauling service to and

from farmers with an unusual degree of flexibility.

Says the tall, active, young Carl Graham, manager and principal owner of the company: "No grain dealer should look upon trucks as a money making division of his business, except as they feed it with a volume of products to be handled. As a money earning division they cannot be expected to more than earn their way, even when carefully managed, at least not at the rates customarily charged for hauling service."

"We get 2c a bu. for hauling anywhere within a 20-mile range. At the maximum distance a 1½-ton truck will haul three loads of 150 bus. each, or a total of 450 bus., a total distance of 120 miles a day for a return of \$9. Around \$4 will be spent in gasoline and oil, which leaves about \$5 for depreciation, insurance, licenses and other fixed expenses. So much for the grain season. The rest of the year the trucks will about earn their operating expenses."

"We save on repair costs by trading our trucks approximately every year, at around 25,000 miles, before heavy repair bills are encountered. Thus, we seldom buy a set of tires or make other than minor adjustments, except for the occasional purchase of a battery."

"Trucks, like other machinery, must be kept busy if they are to pay their way. An idle truck brings in no revenue, but depreciates very nearly as rapidly as a busy truck. Pay loads both ways are necessary. This means that an elevator must handle a variety of farm supplies and farm commodities. It is really surprising how large a percentage of the hauls to farms can be loaded both ways. This is one of the reasons we handle feed, seed, machinery, distillers' grain, twine, fence, farm machinery, and other items, of which every farmer stands in need."

"Sometimes the farm trade is seasonally quiet, by reasons of farmers being busy in fields. Then our trucks go into commercial channels, where earnest effort to win a load each way, will make them pay. It is the empty hauls that create losses for trucks."

The Soil Conservation Service now controls all crops on 12,061 farms for five years, and is contracting to manage more than 13,354 additional farms. The all-wise politicians delight in directing farm activities and they help the farm agitators.

Against Rye Tax

Morris Messing of the National Bakers Council has written Senator Wagner of New York in opposition to the processing tax on rye. He says, in part:

"My division of the industry will, in the event of an imposed tax on rye, be obliged to pay the major portion of it."

"The estimated production for the coming crop year is: Rye, 4,000,000 bus.; wheat, 700,000,000 bus."

"The records of milling demand indicate: Rye, 7,500,000 bus.; wheat 460,000,000 bus."

"The distilling demand: Rye, 8,500,000 bus.; wheat, none."

"Total rye for milling and distilling—16,000,000 bus. The balance of the crop of rye is used for feeding and seeding purposes which would not be taxable under the proposed amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The above figures would indicate a maximum obtainable tax on rye of about \$4,800,000 and the portion of it from the baking industry, \$2,150,000, as compared with \$140,000,000 on wheat."

"It can readily be seen from the above that comparatively little can be accomplished towards any relief program for rye farmers with the monies that would be available. The tax, however, concentrated as it will be upon a portion of the baking industry, which is already very heavily over-burdened, will tend to be oppressive, if it will not actually legislate such members of the industry out of business."

Villa Grove Has a New Elevator

"We tore the old elevator down, and replaced it with this new one," explained Manager Charles B. Barrick, Villa Grove Farmers Elevator Co., Villa Grove, Ill., "because the old structure could not be satisfactorily remodeled to handle the trucks that haul grain these days. If an elevator cannot handle trucks, or has a driveway that will not stand the strain of the loads they carry, the trucked grain is hauled to a more modern elevator. Trucks haul most of the grain."

The driveway of the new elevator is 14 ft. wide and 31 ft. long, fitted with a single, 500-bu. dump sink, covered with three trap doors to accommodate different lengths of trucks that are dumped by the pneumatic truck lift.

The 22,500-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator stands on a 31x28 ft. reinforced concrete foundation. The cribbing extends 42 ft. to the bin floor. A 31x18 ft. cupola rises 26 ft. above the cribbing.

The 22,500 bus. of storage space is divided among 9 bins, 6 of which are deep bins, 3 overhead, above the work floor.

A rubber-covered cup belt carries 11x6 inch DP high speed buckets on 11-inch centers, and can elevate 2,200 bus. per hour. It is driven by a 7½ h.p. fan-cooled motor thru a herringbone gear reduction drive. A modern distributor controls the flow of grain to the bins, or thru the Fairbanks automatic scale. A Western manlift speeds passage between the work floor and the bin floor.

In a lean-to structure at one side of the elevator is housed a hammer mill, and a burr mill, both driven by a 20 h.p. motor thru a line shaft. This structure is being fitted with spouting to the mills, so that the elevator machinery and gravity can be utilized in handling grinding. The company plans additional storage space for ear corn in a 2,500-bu. crib.

"Hard roads make the trucking of grain possible," says Manager Barrick. "The loads get bigger all the time. Now they are

hauling 200 to 225 bus. of shell corn at a load. This spring we installed a 15-ton truck scale, with 20x9 ft. platform at our office to accommodate them."

Improved Opportunity for Grain Dealers

From two sources there has been an increase of numbers on farms; first, in that only in the non-migrating rural districts and small towns is the populace now more than reproducing itself, and secondly, in that some of the 6,000,000 (net) city dwellers moving back on the farms during the depression have caused an increase of over one-half million farms between 1930 and the end of 1934. Some of the more hilly sections where the birth rate is usually high, the number of farms has of late increased 25% according to the census. While the farm population has been increasing it is also noted that the average size of farms is becoming smaller.

This period of practically stationary population, with a larger proportion in the most productive age groups than there has been, should be characterized by exceptional prosperity if our economic machinery can be geared to take advantage of it.—*Country Gentleman*.

More farms means more prospective customers for the grain and feed dealer, perhaps further diversification and stronger competition. The hustler is going to build up his business and his income by following local economic trends and never missing a chance to grow and serve all in his territory.

Henry County, Georgia, increased its wheat acreage from 1,223 in 1930 to 5,647 in 1935 and the harvested crop from 11,929 to 50,161 bus. The growers' flour will be free from processing taxes. The corn acreage was increased from 26,016 to 35,829. Thus do the farmers of the South protect themselves from the crop reduction tactics thrust upon the wheat and corn growers of the West.



22,500 bu. Iron-clad Cribbed Elevator at Villa Grove, Ill.

From Abroad

Sir Herbert Robson, well known grain merchant, died at Maldon, England, Aug. 24, aged 61 years.

The wheat crop of India is finally estimated at 363,029,000 bus., an increase of 3 percent over 1934.

Denmark on Aug. 3 made effective increased duties on wheat and flour. Wheat pays 23.6c per bushel, against the old rate of 7.5c.

A grain elevator will be erected at Cairo under arrangements made by the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce. The original plan to erect a flour mill in connection has been given up; but there will be a grain research institute.

The French Minister of Agriculture, M. Cathala, said Aug. 4: "Immediate action is required to prevent a fall in the purchasing power of the agricultural community." The percentage of stored wheat required to be used by millers has been again reduced, to 25%. To store part of the 1935 harvest, 45,000,000 francs will be used.

The Czechoslovak grain monopoly will pay for 1935 oats and barley 90 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in oats and barley now stored by the government. At the end of the 1934-35 season the monopoly stocks on hand amounted to 12,052,000 bus. of wheat, 5,078,000 bus. of rye, 2,205,000 bus. of barley, 5,374,000 bus. of oats, and a small quantity of other grains.

Grain Imports

More than 5,000,000 bus. of milling wheat from Canada is estimated to have been purchased by United States millers during the week ending Aug. 17.

Boston, Mass.—The Condulia arrived at Boston recently from Rosario, Argentina, with a cargo of 7,360 tons of corn. The Cape Corsa also brought in 3,456 tons, after discharging 100,000 bus. at Norfolk. The Kyarakula will bring 250,000 bus. soon and still another cargo is due before the end of the month.

Foreign grain arriving in the United States the week ending Aug. 8 included: Milling wheat from Canada, 10,000 bus. at Buffalo and 236,000 at Milwaukee; feed wheat from Canada, 92,751 at Buffalo; corn 395,281 at Buffalo, 325,745 at Mobile, 80,000 at Portland and 80,000 at Seattle; barley from Canada, 2,500 at Buffalo.

Boston, Mass.—The steamer Boschdijk arrived here from Rotterdam a few days ago with 2,800 bags of malt for Boston consignees. A second cargo of Argentine corn to come to Boston within two weeks arrived this week from Rosario in the steamer Mariston. She called at Norfolk and discharged 65,000 bus., bringing 155,000 bus. here.—L.V.S.

South African corn arrived at Chicago Aug. 15 by way of Montreal in the steamer D. B. Hanna, being unloaded by the Norris Grain Co. at its elevator at South Chicago. The shipment consisted of 94,000 bus. grading No. 2 white. The kernels of corn are large, dry and very hard. This is the first shipment of African corn to a western lake port. More is expected.

Three steamers arrived in New York Aug. 7 with 23,332 tons of Argentine corn. This is equivalent to approximately 933,280 bus. The steamers are as follows: Nailsea from Buenos Aires, with 4,000 tons of white corn and 3,185 tons of yellow, both consignments being destined for Albany. The steamer Mount Ida arrived with 7,472 tons of corn on board, the cargo will be unloaded at Albany. The steamer Mariette brought in 8,675 tons of yellow corn destined for Albany.

Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

ILLINOIS elevator operators are recognizing the truck problem. New scales being installed are 15 and 20 ton weighing machines with decks 22 ft. and more in length and wide enough to accommodate the widest trucks.

* * *

"RETURNS from the unloading terminal elevator at Chicago," remarked Ed Rust, local manager of the Graham Grain Co., at Sollitt, Ill., "showed greater than my out-turn weights a time or two last winter. Made me suspicious of my automatic scales."

"The automatic scales are set at 200 lbs. When I checked them against a set of small scales I found they were weighing 213 lbs. at each draught. When you stop to think that there are about 500 draughts to the carload, that figures to a short weight registration of about 6,500 lbs."

"On investigation of the automatic I found a kernel of corn had bounced and caught between the pivot and the balancing lever, causing sufficient friction so that 13 lbs. additional weight was necessary to trip the scales."

* * *

"TWINE business is good," remarked B. J. Wallace, Clifton, Ill., just as the harvest of oats was about to commence. "Guess I've got a little different method of handling it than is common."

"If the sale is cash I like it. But if it is on time some means of protection must be had or a greater margin taken. I sell on time at the same price, but require the farmer to contract to bring me a sufficient amount of oats to cover his bill for twine, with a minimum set at 100 bus."

* * *

ALUMINUM PAINT: About 90% of the paint jobs on iron-clad elevators which I have seen in the last two years have been made with aluminum paint, sprayed on. By spraying paint is more easily applied and gives an even finish on metal. The merit of aluminum paint appears to be that the pigment is flaked, instead of granular. This permits it to lay on a metal surface, much as the scales of a fish, giving it better protection than a pigment paint. The spray process, of course, has been used on auto finishes since the development of quick drying Duco. On elevators using aluminum paint it appears to have given satisfactory service to date. Sometimes I think that elevator operators find an appeal to their desire for "something different" in the aluminum color.

* * *

A CHANGE in management at an Iowa farmers' elevator recently reflects a common error of farmers' elevator directors. The old manager, who had successfully operated the company for 12 years, was replaced with a man who could be hired for \$75 a month, which was little more than half what the successful manager had been receiving. To the directors the management of the elevator did not look like a very difficult job, and the saving in manager's salary looked real. But the man they hired has had no experience in elevator management, a factor which may give the directors a rude awakening when the books are balanced for the next fiscal year.

* * *

NATIVES of Bunceton, Mo., will insist that a concrete country elevator can absorb a charge of electricity from a lightning stroke and hold it for a week.

In evidence they will point to the reinforced concrete elevator of their Farmers Cooperative Co. and tell a tale about a thunder storm, and of a lightning bolt that knocked off a section of the elevator's cornice.

Two days after the lightning struck, a team of mules entered the elevator driveway and were knocked down by the charge of electricity remaining in the building. Those who had to enter the plant wore rubber boots to insulate

themselves against the effects of the electrical charge, which they declared remained manifest for a week.

* * *

GRAIN AND FEED dealers have been financially forced to the cash basis for handling sidelines during the last few years. An Indiana dealer reflected: "It isn't nearly so hard to do a cash business now as it used to be. People don't seem to expect credit any more."

Unquestionably a good many reputable farmers, who make a habit of paying their debts at the earliest opportunity, occasionally stand in need of temporary credit to tide them over until a bunch of beeves are fed out, or a bunch of hogs sent to market. For this class of trade west coast feed dealers have created local Production Credit Ass'n's on a non-profit basis. The present interest rate used by those in the state of Washington is 5%, computed on a net basis for the length of time the money is at work for the borrower.

Such a service organization keeps the merchandise of a dealer turning on a cash basis. This enables him to take his discounts, relieves him of heavy bank borrowings to finance his customers, and reduces his cost of doing business.

* * *

F. S. YANT, who runs the grain elevator at Milford, Ill., has little respect for the conservatism of many farmers in good farming communities. "It is tractors and autos that are hurting so many of them," he declares. "They might better feed their oats to horses and do a better job of cultivating their corn." Then he recites for example the case of a young farmer who came into possession of an excellent piece of farm land. In five years the young farmer owned nine different tractors and nine different cars.

Unaccountable Dust Explosions Due to Static

Static electricity, capable of igniting dust, may be generated in ways too numerous to mention.

Dry air blowing past an ungrounded wire will generate static electricity in the wire.

Hydrocarbon liquids, such as naphtha and gasoline, will generate static electricity by similar friction of the liquid against the metal of the pipe out of which it is running.

At the last meeting of the com'ite on dust explosion hazards of the Nat'l Fire Protection Ass'n, it was reported that in Texas, where sorghum grain was stacked in bundles on the farm, and held down by wires weighted at each end, the wind blowing against the wire generated so much static that the grain was set on fire.

Exhibit of Grain Marketing Facilities at State Fairs

For the third successive year, the com'ite on education of the Chicago Board of Trade will display a dioramic exhibit at the Illinois, Iowa and Kansas fairs. Under the direction of Clarence Henry, special representative of the com'ite, showings will be made at Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 24, and at Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 16, following attendance at the Springfield, Ill., fair last week.

As in former years, the Board of Trade exhibit will give a graphic picture of the movement of grain from the farm and country elevator, thru the exchanges, to exporters and processors and to the markets of the world.

A feature which attracted considerable attention last year—the posting of continuous price quotations, will be a part of the 1935 exhibit. It is estimated that more than 100,000 residents of the three grain producing states will witness the display.

Missouri 20,000-bu. Elevator

When the grain elevator of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., at Golden City, Mo., was burned last December, no time was lost in planning reconstruction.

Golden City is in Barton County on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, due south from Kansas City, where the firm has its headquarters.

A reinforced concrete foundation was laid to support the main house, 26x32 ft., the 8-ft. addition and 12x16-ft. office. Over the main house, which is 36 ft. to plate, is a cupola 25 ft. high. The 8-ft. addition incloses the truck lift. Four of the storage bins are full depth, two on each side of the workroom floor. Of the four overhead bins, three are over the driveway and one over the workroom. Their total capacity is 20,000 bus.

The single stand of elevators has a 10-in. rubber-covered belt with 9x5 D.P. Superior Buckets, elevating 2,500 bus. per hour, running over a 44x12-in. pulley in the head and a 12x20 pulley in the ball-bearing boot. The leg is driven by a G.E. 7½-h.p. motor, totally inclosed and fan-cooled, by a Clow-Winter Head Drive. At the head is an Ehrlsam Distributor diverting grain to the various bins thru telescoping spouts of 16-gage metal, or to the 5-bu. automatic Richardson Shipping Scale.

The pneumatic truck lift of Clow-Winter makes has 60-in. travel and is supplied with air from a No. 40 Curtis Compressor, driven by a 2-h.p. totally inclosed fan-cooled G.E. Motor.

Incoming grain is weighed over a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 18x9-ft. deck. Due to nearness of water, the receiving pits are made small, of 300-bus. capacity each.

The building is entirely covered with corrugated iron of 28-gage, the roofs being of the standing seam type. At three corners the building is grounded for lightning protection.

Machinery was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co., and the J. B. Ehrlsam & Sons Mfg. Co., the latter also furnishing the all-steel safety manlift. All light and power wires are inclosed in rigid conduits.

The house was designed and built by Ben Munson & Sons.

By holding 5,000,000 bales off the market the government accomplished a reduction of exports of cotton from 7,534,000 bales two seasons ago, to 4,795,000 bales for the crop year 1934-35. Aug. 19 it was announced that the Indian Government estimated the cotton acreage as 14,494,000, against 12,985,000 last year.



New 20,000-bu. Elevator at Golden City, Mo.

Engineering Your New Grain Elevator

By M. DWIGHT BELL, Minneapolis, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

The design of a new elevator must be worked out thru co-operation with the owner or operating management, the superintendent, and the engineer. With full co-operation many savings can be obtained. Without co-operation, there is bound to be difficulty. The superintendent is a key man in this design, and he must be given more attention than he has been sometimes in the past.

The difficulty is one which the superintendent himself can do much to remove. There is usually no thought of overlooking him when the decision is made to rebuild an elevator, or to make additions. The decision to go ahead is necessarily one for the management, to meet business needs. If this demand comes up suddenly, thru crop changes, shifting of business, or some sudden disaster to other property, time may be lacking to figure out what is wanted in the refinements which make up the detail of elevator operating.

The need for this study by the superintendent and the value to his company, cannot be over-emphasized. This study can be made only in the spare time of the superintendent, when his mind is free from the day's work, and he is able to think ahead, and review his experience. He must dream about what he would do if he ever gets his chance, putting those ideas down on paper, in one way or another. He will get his chance some day. In fact the man who is studying, will create his own chance, by showing figures that prove his ideas to be sound, by discussing them with an open mind when he is invited to do so, then going back and doing it over again if he gets turned down temporarily.

Essentials of a new design take into account the requirements which have been listed by the superintendent or by the management. The location is important, with study of trackage facilities, other industries near by, storage of loaded and empty cars, and foundation conditions especially.

Foundation conditions are very important on account of the heavy loads, and the alternate loading and unloading. Ground water levels are of next importance. Special conditions are involved if the location is on a waterway, for handling vessels on one side and rail cars on the other. Bad foundation conditions invite heavy expenditures. More is known to-day about successfully meeting such problems, thru lessons learned by costly failures in the past.

The nature of the business to be handled, the capacity, type of grain, varieties, loading and shipping facilities desired, nature of the crop movement, need for special equipment for cleaning and conditioning the grain, local

regulations for weighing, ordinances applying to construction and safety, and many other items which will occur to the superintendent as his requirements, will be part of the engineering information used in making the design. The superintendent knows the importance of all these elements, for they enter into his daily life. They are the tools with which he works. If the engineer can be made to see them as they appear to the operating man, it is certain that better and more economical houses will result.

Imagination is required in this work. It requires the ability to sit down quietly and to think thru the operating problems which have arisen in the past. The superintendent will think of the many changes he has had to make to take care of special crops, and to project this vision forward into the new operations he thinks he is likely to have in the future.

Unfortunate failures to look ahead, to use the imagination of the operating man, can be cited. In one elevator, built in recent years, the superintendent showed me an annex which had been built to take care of shipments going down the lakes. The house was leased from a railroad, by a company operating other terminals as well as this one. The superintendent had been instructed to attend the letting of the contract for this annex by the railroad. His objections as to the design were overruled and the contract went to the low bidder. He told me that he could not fill these tanks without interfering with receiving and shipping, and that as a result, these additional tanks were used as little as possible and that the bulk of the shipping going down the lakes was handled thru another house, in a different city. The railroad lost the anticipated extra business as a result of engineering neglect of the superintendent's ideas. Many other cases have come up where failures to think ahead, caused loss of time and money, and added many gray hairs to the head of the conscientious superintendent who struggles to overcome difficulties.

Materials available for construction to-day have increased the opportunities for satisfactory construction and reduction of operating costs. Wood may be used in small country elevators, where convenience and lower cost offsets the increased fire hazards. The use of wood in many older houses gives operating problems today. Steel was used during a short period when it was cheap. Tile came in for a few years. Reinforced concrete came about thirty years ago, with its facility of design, quick construction, relative resistance to fire, lower maintenance, and economy. Progress is being made every day, and the future will undoubtedly see the use of still other materials.

Power is a field in which progress has been made. Steam engines are still in satisfactory operation, especially where steam is required for drying or other process work.

Electric power has many advantages in transmission, whether purchased or generated locally. The oil engine is definitely coming into the field where the number of hours of operation per year will justify the investment. Monthly analysis of power costs will show the chance for savings in method of operation, the type of coal to be burned, or the avoidance of costly "peaks" if on purchased power. There are many applications of sound engineering in the power field, which will occur to every superintendent, from the cost of oil and upkeep, to the more abstract study of "power factor."

Electric power has brought engineering problems in the application, and design of new types of alternating current motors, such as the double-decked, squirrel cage induction motors, and synchronous motors with their advantage in power factor, with proper starting torque to pick up the load of a stalled elevator leg. Control equipment has been developed, interlocking connections, and safety designs for preventing dust and fire hazards.

Signalling systems, communicating systems, fire alarms, safety devices, transmission equipment, gears, chains, clutches, back-stops, dust collecting, bearings, lubrication, the design of belting for power and conveying, explosion venting, all represent special developments in which much engineering work has been done in recent years.

Car unloading will be done by more and more machines. Your special committee appointed, is an excellent instance of the type of work that this Society can foster, the development of special equipment to meet your needs. It is certain that with progress, this work of unloading will be done more economically, with smaller machines where there are few cars, and the dumper for those places where the receipts will justify the increased investment.

Of the 15,689 loans made under the 1934 corn program, a few over 300 loans approximating \$192,304 were outstanding on July 17. The total amount of money advanced farmers under the 1934 program was approximately \$11,038,390, on 20,067,818 bus. of corn at the loan value rate of 55 cents per bu. These loans were made to farmers in 10 states—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and South Dakota. Loans made on 1933 farm-stored corn amounted to approximately \$120,500,000 and the volume of corn put into storage totaled about 270,000,000 bus. The loan rate in 1933 was 45 cents per bushel.

A High Cover for Scale Platform

In the Indiana hay country, where cross country trucks load to the limit of the Indiana law that permits a height of 12 ft. above the ground, long scale platforms and high driveways over scales must be provided to do the weighing.

The Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co., Tocsin, Ind., considered this in enclosing its scale platform. The office building is 24 ft. square to inclose completely the 22 ft. platform of the scale. The driveway is 12 ft. wide and 13½ ft. high.

The doors to the new driveway are suspended on sliding mono-rail hangers. When not closing the doorways, they hang against the outside wall, where they are out of the way and protected from the wind.

Manager G. W. Woodward does an extensive hay shipping business as well as operate the company's lumber yards, coal yards, 15,000 bu. grain elevator, feed grinding plant, and other lines. Large quantities of hay are shipped to terminal buyers by both rail and truck, trucks carrying from seven to 10 tons of baled hay at a load.



Large Driveway of Tocsin Grain Co., Admits Loads of Hay.

New Fireproof Elevator at Fostoria, O.

The Farmers National Warehouse Corporation has increased its plant at Fostoria, O., by the addition of a new grain elevator of 500,000 bus. capacity. The new grain elevator consists of a workhouse, storage bins and a track shed. Constructed of reinforced concrete resting on concrete caisson foundations to rock about fourteen feet below grade, the structure has a rigidity that insures against any possibility of settlement.

The workhouse is 20' x 32' x 176' 6" high from the foundation slab to the roof and is inter-connected with the storage tanks to the bin floor. A cleaning story has been provided midway of the workhouse bin section to provide large sized bins above and below the cleaners to facilitate the cleaning operation. No cleaners have been installed in the new elevator as the cleaning capacity of the original elevator is adequate to meet their present needs but the space was provided as a foresight for future requirements.

Facilities are provided in the track shed for unloading cars by automatic grain shovels and a mechanical car door opener which operates from the shovel shaft.

A 10,000 bus. per hour elevator leg handles grain for receiving, shipping and cleaning. A 3,000-bus. garner and a 2,500-bus. hopper scale is provided with a full capacity type registering beam. A bifurcated shipping spout is provided for loading grain into box cars.

Stairs are provided for the entire height of the workhouse, and an employees' manlift is provided from the ground floor to the head floor.

The storage consists of seven circular reinforced concrete bins 24' 0" inside diameter by 113' 6" high from the foundation slab, and has a full basement. The bins are arranged in two parallel rows and inter-connected with walls making five contact bins, six interspace bins and two end space bins, a total of twenty-one bins of various capacities. The storage is 59' 4" wide by 127' 8" long. A reinforced concrete cupola is provided over the bins for housing a 30" belt conveyor and self-propelling tripper. Two 30" belt conveyors are provided in the basement for reclaiming the grain from the bins and delivering to the boot of the elevator leg in the workhouse. For recording temperatures of the grain in the bins there has been installed a Zeleny thermometer system, with the recording instruments in a specially constructed room over the bins. All bins are hopped throughout for gravity discharge by means of steel plate hoppers and spouts to the conveyor belts.

Facilities for operating the new elevator in conjunction with the original elevator have been provided in that a tunnel connects the two and is provided with a 30" belt conveyor so that grain may be drawn from the new storage or workhouse and conveyed directly to the original workhouse, and a cross cupola with a 30" belt conveyor is provided above the bins so that grain received in the new elevator may be conveyed and stored directly into the original storage bins. A set of transfer spouts has also been provided between the two workhouses so that grain can be spouted from one to the other.

A complete dust collecting system has been provided which extends to the original elevator as well as the new elevator. Collection of dust from the cleaning machines, from belt conveyor loaders and discharges has been provided for and floor sweeps are conveniently located throughout. Dust collected in the system is discharged through three cyclone collectors to a dust storage tank of carload capacity, which is located between the original and new elevators and adjacent to the railroad tracks so that dust can be loaded by gravity into box cars.

All machinery is driven by individual motors through herringbone gear reducers, chain drives or V belt drives.

A low initial cost, consistent with economical maintenance and operation, has been the keynote throughout this development.

The elevator was built under the direction of J. A. Cole, Manager, Warehouse Division, and E. H. Karp, Engineer, for the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, and the design and construction by James Stewart Corporation.

Machinery was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.; hopper scales by the Fairbanks-Morse Co.; silent chains and casings by the Morse Chain Co.; bin temperature detectors by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.; dust collecting equipment by The Day Co., and the conveyor runways and a 12,000 bu. elevator leg, using one row of 14x7 Calumet Buckets spaced 8" on centers by The Weller Metal Products Co.

See front cover page for illustration.

Farmers National Attacked by Senate Com'ite

Part of the \$344,900,000 loss suffered by the Federal Farm Board is charged to transactions by the Farmers National Grain Corporation with the government's Grain Stabilization Corporation, by the special senate agricultural sub-com'ite, altho authorized by the senate three years ago has only now been filed.

It is charged that the Farmers National Grain Corporation made huge profits by acting as commission agent for the Stabilization Corporation, that the Farmers National made a large profit by selling wheat to the Stabilization Corporation, without delivery, and buying it back at lower prices.

The com'ite characterizes officials and employees of some of the co-operatives dealing with the Farm Board as inexperienced extravagant, avaricious and dishonest, the effect being to increase the losses thru Stabilization purchases of cotton and wheat, and loans to co-operatives.

Transactions with the Farmers National Grain Corporation are gone into with some detail. The Corporation is charged with having paid large amounts for good will in taking over regional units when no good will existed, that \$25,000 was paid for good will in one instance on condition that the regional drop its prospective suit against the Farm Board. It is charged that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., then headed by M. W. Thatcher, who later became lobbyist for the Corporation at Washington, held \$100,000 of par value stock in the Corporation at an outlay of only \$40,000.

The interrelationship between the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, which made it possible for the former to earn large profits, is condemned in the report, declaring there was no service performed that the Stabilization Corporation could not have performed for itself equally well.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation owed the government on June 30, 1935, \$14,270,334.86, having paid \$2,025,058.72 since the signing of the funding agreement with the federal government on Nov. 1, 1933.

Processing Tax Collections

The AAA on July 26 reported that thru May 31 cumulative gross receipts from processing and related taxes from date of imposition, had reached a total of \$866,694,982.40.

Collections by commodities are: Wheat, \$234,019,262.98; cotton, \$236,624,912.90; paper and jute, \$12,310,764.27; tobacco, \$48,469,115.09; field corn, \$10,860,650.51; hogs, \$254,315,586.89; sugar, \$61,500,501.14; peanuts, \$3,367,490.21; rice, \$17,719.80; cotton ginning tax, \$947,212.15; tobacco producers sales tax, \$3,229,243.25; and unclassified, \$1,032,523.21.

Processors in Illinois collected \$149,051,673.97 for the government. New York processors collected \$94,574,563.89. Most of the Illinois payments were for hogs, \$124,741,369.15. Minnesota led in wheat payments with \$43,572,594.19.

Jos. A. Becker has been appointed chairman of the crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Cipher Codes

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—A feed mixer and other feed manufacturing equipment have recently been added by the Capital Feed & Fuel Co.

CALIFORNIA

Richmond, Cal.—The new building of W. H. Verbiscio has been completed and is now being occupied by his feed business.

Fresno, Cal.—The J. B. Hill Hay & Grain Co.'s hay warehouse was damaged by fire early this month, caused by a short circuit in a truck. Loss, \$10,000.

Jacumba, Cal.—Six grain storage tanks, having a capacity of 425 tons each, were recently completed at the plant of the Tecate Malt Co. Thirty men are employed at the plant.

Sacramento, Cal.—Following are new members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: H. D. Becker, San Luis Obispo; Wm. H. Floyd & Co., Los Angeles; Morton Salt Co., San Francisco; Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., Berkeley; Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., San Francisco, and Vegetable Oil Products Co., Inc., Los Angeles.

CANADA

Edmonton, Alta.—The Edmonton Grain & Hay Co.'s elevator burned late in July; loss, \$50,000.

The Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba wheat pools have reduced the storage charges on grain in their country and terminal elevators from 1/30 of a cent a bu. per day to 1/45 of a cent, the reduction becoming effective Aug. 31.

Vancouver, B. C.—The annual election of the Vancouver Grain Exchange was held on Aug. 15, the new council being as follows: M. A. Ryan, Robert McKee, D. R. M. McLean, J. C. A. Nijdam, John Whittle and Philip Wolfe. The council names the new president.

COLORADO

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Farmers Platte Valley Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained damage to its stock at this location, caused by burning trash.

Denver, Colo.—O. M. Kellogg's elevator here will after Sept. 1 be under the management of E. F. Ham, who has been in partnership with Mr. Kellogg at Benkelman, Neb., for years, managing the Independent Elvtrs. there. Mr. Ham has sold his interest at Benkelman and bot an interest in the elevator here.

ILLINOIS

Kankakee, Ill.—We have installed an air lift and truck dump.—Carter Grain & Feed Elvtrs.

Clinton, Ill.—Leland Duncan has succeeded A. L. Sanders as manager of the local office of M. L. Vehon Grain Co.

Arcola, Ill.—The Evans Elvtr. Co. has had improvements made on its elevator including new belts, pulleys, etc., and painting the exterior.

Utica, Ill.—The Utica Elvtr. Co. is covering its large unloading and coal storage shed with galvanized, corrugated sheeting.—Jack Plotnick.

Shaws (Amboy p. o.), Ill.—Charles F. Guffin's elevator has been re-organized. Clayton W. Rockwood, now in his 26th year as manager, has been retained in that capacity.

Rockford, Ill.—Elmer M. Hodel, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade who had operated a brokerage office here until two years ago, died on Aug. 17, at the age of 37 years.

Springfield, Ill.—A mill for processing soybeans, grain and feed will be operated here soon by Alex Sinaiko & Sons, of Madison, Wis., who operate mills in Keokuk, Ia., and Minneapolis.

Ottawa, Ill.—James F. Finnegan, Morris elevator operator, who proposed to erect a frame elevator on the river near La Salle St., was told by the city council that a wooden building in that zone was in violation of the city fire ordinance.

Putnam, Ill.—The Hagie Grain Co., which operates an elevator at this point, entertained its patrons and friends at Lake Senachwine on the evening of Aug. 2, a program and entertainment, also dancing, being provided. The door prize was a ton of coal.

Seneca, Ill.—We expect to construct an elevator on the river here. We have only recently secured the site we wanted and have not formulated any definite building plans as yet.—M. J. Hogan Grain Co., M. J. Hogan (better known locally as "Joe").

Welland (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—Marvin J. Schlesinger, manager of the Penrose elevator, who spent some time in the hospital at Mendota due to an infected leg caused by a scratch from a wire, is now home slowly recovering.—Jack Plotnick, with Bartlett Frazier Co.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-op. Ass'n, A. B. Scheeler, manager, is remodeling its office building, platform scale driveway and roof over the scales. Plans have been drawn for a feed mill equipped with hammer mill, mixer and a corn sheller.—Jack Plotnick.

Quincy, Ill.—The former Taylor Mills here, the property of the Egg-O-See Co., have been acquired by Warren D. Foster, of Ridgewood, N. J., and J. H. Ball, Sr., former General Mills consulting engineer at Buffalo, N. Y., who plan converting the mill into a soybean processing plant.

Sullivan, Ill.—P. F. Tabor, of this city, has purchased the West End Elvtr. here, which is being operated under the name of the Tabor Grain Co. J. Roy Bolin is manager. Possession was taken Aug. 6. This elevator has been leased by the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., of Decatur, Ill.—Tabor Grain Co.

Champaign, Ill.—An allotment of \$377,575 has been set aside for Illinois from the \$27,500,000 soil erosion service allotment. The state program calls for establishment of two new demonstration projects in Stephenson and Madison counties and continuation of the existing projects in McLean and Ford counties.

Varna, Ill.—We have let the contract for our new elevator to George Saathoff and construction is now under way. It is to be of cribbed construction, one leg, equipment including truck lift, 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with 24x9-foot platform, and Richardson Automatic scale.—Mauritz Stromgren, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Rutland, Ill.—The Federal Grain Elvtrs., Inc., of Peoria, took charge of the Rutland Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, on Aug. 7, and will operate on a lease-rental agreement. Harry Emery, who has been manager of the farmers elevator at Roanoke, Ill., for several years, has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Andres (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—The Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain Co. has done extensive repairing on its elevators at Andres. It has installed new roller bearings in the old boots, built a new waterproof pit to replace the old steel pit, new legs, dump sinks and six-foot grates bars. Geo. Saathoff had very competent men on the job.—Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain Co., per E. A. Stauffenberg.

CHICAGO NOTES

Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. have admitted William P. S. Earle to general partnership.

New members of the Board of Trade include Joseph M. Nugent and Eugene J. Steinmetz.

Anda Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares p. v. common; incorporators: M. G. Anda, Edwin Anda and Geneva Cox; to deal in grain, feed and hay.

Anticipating a large crop of soybeans, the Spencer Kellogg Co. has installed a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier in its reconditioned flax mill, to dry soybeans.

Storage space for 4,600,000 bus. in the Rosenbaum "A" and "B" elevators and the Irondale warehouse was made eligible for public storage by directors of the Board of Trade, on Aug. 13, on application of the Chicago Grain Elvtr. Co. (an affiliate of the Norris Grain Co.), which is operating the former Rosenbaum properties under temporary lease under jurisdiction of the federal district court.

After the suspension several months ago, for insolvency, of the Pletch Grain Co., Algona, Ia., correspondent of Beach, Wickham & Co., charges were brot against the firm of having failed to require the margins specified by the rules and of having failed to report irregularities of the correspondent firm's solicitor. The directors of the Board of Trade found the firm not guilty on three charges, but on the two foregoing found them guilty. H. H. Wickham, Sr., was suspended for one year, Thos. Y. Wickham, Clinton S. Beach, Corwin Wickham and H. H. Wickham, Jr., for 30 days, effective Sept. 14. Next day after the suspension, Aug. 23, Thos. Y. and H. H. Wickham, Sr., sold their memberships at \$5,300, \$200 under the previous sale.

Judge Sullivan has continued until Sept. 16 the matter of vacating the order restraining the Board of Trade from enforcing its rules against officials of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. The Illinois Commerce Commission has taken under advisement approval of transfer of the Rosenbaum elevators to a new company. Attorneys representing Emanuel F. Rosenbaum had appeared to protest against licensing the Chicago Grain Elvtr. Co., an affiliate of the Norris Grain Co. Judge Page of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Aug. 21 granted E. F. Rosenbaum permission to appeal from Judge Holly's order transferring lease of the large C. & N.-W. Ry. elevator to the Cargill Grain Co., on a plea by Mr. Rosenbaum's counsel, Orville J. Taylor, that Judge Holly had no right to dispose of any property until final plan of reorganization was adopted.

Henry P. W. Keir, supt. of the Bartlett Frazier operated Wabash Elvtr., was selected to head the district superintendents' organization for the coming year at the group's monthly meeting, held Aug. 19 in a popular fish house. Mr. Keir succeeds Frank Byrnes, who has been transferred to the Turner-Hudnut plant at Pekin, Ill. Gilbert Lane, gen. supt. of the Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s Riverdale (Ill.) plant, was chosen vice-pres., succeeding Fred Myers, supt. of Cleveland Grain Co.'s Interstate Elvtr.; B. I. Weller is the new secretary, succeeding Wm. T. Husband, gen. supt. of E. R. Bacon Grain Co.'s elevators. Wm. H. Gassler, supt. of Rosenbaum Bros. Calumet Elvtrs. presided at this well attended affair, calling for discussion on car door openers, power studies, development of the small dumper idea worked upon by National Pres. Oscar Olsen, of Duluth, fall program topics, sick wheat handling and storage, moisture content of present receipts, and a specialty stunt to be put on by the Chicago group at next year's annual convention in Duluth and Minneapolis. The next monthly meeting is scheduled for Sept. 16, when it is hoped R. O. Cromwell will address the gathering on "The 1935 Wheat." Henry Cox, supt. of Star Grain Co.'s Rialto Elvtr., reported on examination of a type of car door opener which works off the shovel shaft in Oscar Olsen's Peavey elevator. The principle involved was said to be the best developed to date. New crop wheat will go "sick" in 90 days, it was said.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

INDIANA

Jasper, Ind.—Victoria Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently renewed its articles of incorporation.

Brownsville, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co. has enlarged its plant by purchasing another building.

Frankton, Ind.—Welborn & Holland Co. has added a Sidney Special Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Geneva, Ind.—The Geneva Milling & Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Overhead Electric Truck Dump.

Toosin, Ind.—The Toosin Lbr. & Grain Co. is now occupying a new, well-equipped office, which includes a new 10-ton scale.—L.

Bridgeport, Ind.—Glenn and Bernard Bradley have taken over the Bridgeport Supply Co. and changed the name to the Bridgeport Elvtr.

Peru, Ind.—The name of the Peru Grain & Coal Co. has been changed to the Peru Grain & Coal Corp., in order to comply with a legal requirement.

Hazelrigg, Ind.—The local elevator of the Busenbark Grain Co. has been overhauled and re-opened for business (after being closed for two years) under the management of Walter Green.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Grain & Hay Dealers Ass'n held its monthly meeting in this city Aug. 15, at the Chamber of Commerce. A. W. Snyder, pres. of the ass'n, was in charge of the meeting.

Columbus, Ind.—The Farmers Marketing Ass'n has under construction a 12,000-bu. elevator, to be of frame on a concrete foundation. The present feed house will be moved to the new location when the elevator is completed.

Anderson, Ind.—Joseph Van Camp has disposed of his holdings in the Wellington Milling Co. (of which he was half owner) to Frank Dalling, manager of the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n Warehouse Co. Fred Wright still retains his half interest.

Covington, Ind.—A grass fire started near the Covington Grain Co.'s elevator, on July 31, set by sparks from a passing engine. In order to prevent a recurrence the whole hillside was burned off and the fire department was on hand to check the spread of fire to buildings.

Jamestown, Ind.—The Jamestown Mill & Elvtr. Co. is changing from electrical to gasoline power. Two gasoline engines, one a Buda 4-cylinder, 30-h.p., the other, a Buda 6-cylinder, 70-h.p., are being installed. The heavy duty 6-cylinder motor will run both the elevator and the hammer mill. Two fireproof rooms were built, with metal lath and cement, to enclose the engines.

Danville, Ind.—A meeting of grain dealers was held in this town on Aug. 1, at the plant of the Klondike Milling Co., attended by about 20 grain dealers from this section of the state. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave an informative talk and led the discussion.

Orestes, Ind.—The fire damage to the elevator operated by W. R. Shaw, which burned Aug. 7, as reported in the Journals last number, was about \$6,500; the contents of the building, consisting of 1,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of oats, a quantity of ground feed and machinery, was valued at \$2,500 and was insured for \$1,500. Insurance on the building (which was owned by Charles E. Bonser and Minnie Urmston, both of Anderson) was \$4,000. The day before the fire 1,300 bus. of wheat was taken from the bins and shipped. The elevator was owned and operated for 30 years by the Urmston Grain & Seed Co., by whom Mr. Shaw was employed for 25 years. For the past two years he has operated the business as his own.

IOWA

Altoona, Ia.—The Burgett Mill has installed a new 10-h.p. motor and other equipment.

Curlew, Ia.—Critz & Co. are erecting a grain storage room south of the north elevator here.

Marengo, Ia.—The J. L. Farmer Co. recently installed an electric truck lift at its elevator.

Woolstock, Ia.—An automatic scale is being added to the equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has added an electric truck lift to its elevator equipment.

Fenton, Ia.—A new truck scale is being installed at Critz & Co.'s elevator and the pit is being enlarged.

Stacyville, Ia.—A 23x40-foot addition is being erected at the elevator of the Stacyville Grain & Coal Co.

Larchwood, Ia.—Leo McGuire has taken over the management of the Davenport Elvtr. & Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Harris, Ia.—Erection of 20,000 bus. additional storage is planned by the Davenport Elvtr. Co. at its plant at this point.

Marble Rock, Ia.—New siding has been put on the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the entire plant repainted.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama Benton Grain Co. recently installed a new 15-ton scale with an 18-foot platform.—Art Torkelson.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society has bot a new 1½-ton truck, which it plans to use in expanding its elevator business.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Frerichs-Snittjer Grain Co. has built an addition on the west side of the elevator to house an oats huller.

Onawa, Ia.—Improvements contemplated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. include building a large crib and installing a truck dump.

Knierim, Ia.—The equipment of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator has been improved by the addition of an electric truck lift.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Fort Dodge Grain Co. has opened an office here, with P. B. Osgood, formerly with the D. Milligan Co., in charge.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain Co., elevator operators here, has completed its new cottonseed mill and is now installing the machinery.

Alden, Ia.—The Alden Farmers Elvtr. Co. is doing a little repair work at the plant, including replacing some of the worn planks in the driveway.—A. T.

Meltonville, Ia.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co., Albert Lea, Minn., which has been renting the Huber elevator at this point for some time, recently bot the plant.

Vincent, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed grates in the elevator driveway and completely re-floored it. Merle Blue is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Lena (Gowrie p. o.), Ia.—Charles Pack has been appointed manager of the local Clark-Brown Grain Co., succeeding Carl S. Elmore, who has gone to Lanyon.

Bagley, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter have built a new concrete pit in the elevator here, in addition to some other repair work. Ben Erps is the local manager.—A. T.

Cooper, Ia.—Joe Johnson, of Adaza, has been appointed manager of the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator, succeeding Dean Baldridge, who has been transferred to Jefferson.

Slater, Ia.—The H. L. Munn Lbr. Co. is repairing the annex to its elevator by installing rods to support the bins. Cecil Larsen is the local manager.—Art Torkelson.

Polk City, Ia.—The Polk City Grain Co. is installing a new elevator leg and plan widening the driveway, also putting in a new floor. John Berogan is the manager.—A. G. T.

Lanyon, Ia.—Carl S. Elmore, former manager of the Clark-Brown Grain Co.'s elevator at Lena (Gowrie p. o.), is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hardy, Ia.—Glenn Brayton, formerly second man in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, is now manager of the local Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding I. A. Lovre, resigned.

Montour, Ia.—A bank exchange in connection with a bank of a neighboring town has been opened by the Montour Grain Co., which now gives banking service to its customers and others.

Lake Park, Ia.—Theodore Sindt has leased his elevator at this point to the Cargill Elvtr. Corp., which has appointed Richard McBride, former manager of its Heron Lake elevator, manager.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The grounds surrounding Freeman Pippert's elevator have been cleaned up and landscaped, making a great improvement. Repairs have also been made to the elevator.

Estherville, Ia.—An overheated motor in the feed bins of the Golden Sun Milling Co. caused a small fire at 3:30 p. m., Aug. 15, which was extinguished by firemen with chemicals before much damage was done.

Malvern, Ia.—An electric truck lift has been installed in R. C. Good's new elevator, reported in the July 10 Journals as nearly completed. A similar lift has also been installed in Mr. Good's McPaul elevator.

Holland, Ia.—Jerry Peters, farmer and stock buyer, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has taken charge. J. H. Meester, who has been managing the elevator for several years past, will remain with Mr. Peters.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Grinnell Grain Co. is installing an attrition mill and a new mixer. An addition to the elevator is being built to take care of it. Floyd State is the local manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Wellsburg, Ia.—I bot the Tjaden elevator at Wellsburg, formerly operated by the Peters Grain Co. Took possession Aug. 12. Expect to remodel the plant. Will manage this plant myself for the time being. D. J. Peters still operates the elevators at Cleves and Robertson.—George Potgeter.

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Frederika, Ia.—Clarence Freitag, of Readlyn, has bot the feed mill here formerly owned by John Dietz and is now operating it.

Aplington, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., of Cedar Rapids, operator of a line of elevators, has bot the local elevator formerly owned by Harken Bros., and has appointed S. L. Dilley as manager. Improvements to be made include an electric truck dump.

Jefferson, Ia.—The D. Milligan Co. is building a new driveway at its local elevator and widening it to 14 feet, which will handle larger trucks. Dean Baldridge, former manager of the Milligan Co.'s elevator at Cooper, has been made manager of the company's elevator at this point, and will move his family here.—Art Torkelson.

Clutier, Ia.—The local concrete elevator of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has been purchased by the firm of E. W. & E. M. Taylor, of Omaha, in which name it will hereafter be operated. E. W. Taylor is pres. of the Nye & Jenks Co. and he has personally taken the elevator off of the company's hands. Fred Hober, manager of the elevator the past year, will operate it for the new owners, who plan the immediate construction of a concrete addition which will nearly double the elevator's capacity, giving it a total capacity of 65,000 bus. A modern truck lift, operated by compressed air, and new scale platforms are being installed and the scales rebuilt.

KANSAS

Wakarusa, Kan.—The Wakarusa Feed Co. has installed an electric truck lift in its elevator.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on July 12.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Montezuma, Kan.—At 11 p. m. on Aug. 2 the Kansas Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment.

Parsons, Kan.—A new electric truck lift has recently been installed at the Parsons Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Randolph, Kan.—Improvements made at the elevator of the Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently include a new electric truck lift.

Abilene, Kan.—New equipment, which will increase the capacity of the plant about 20%, is being installed by the Abilene Flour Mills Co.

Topeka, Kan.—A cereal manufacturing plant backed by Denver men, is planned for this city, to be located in the old woolen mill in Oakland.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The feed store and machine shop now under construction for the Mid West Grain Co., will be completed by Sept. 15. The building is tile, brick and cement with concrete floors and is 66x165 feet. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Humboldt, Kan.—The Humboldt Elvtr. Mills, feed manufacturers, is tearing down part of its old plant and building a new mill room, with a full basement, a new warehouse, cob and dust house and molasses storage for 18,000 gallons. New machinery will be installed also.

Sedgwick, Kan.—J. H. Ogan, in the grain business here for many years, has sold his elevator and coal business to H. E. Hickerson, who has also been in the grain business here for a number of years. It is reported the new owner plans to take down the buildings and erect a new 20,000-bu. elevator and a new office in the near future.

WICHITA LETTER

The death of Mrs. W. F. McCullough, wife of the head of the grain department of the Kansas Milling Co., occurred on Aug. 16, after a long illness.

We have sold our plant and business to W. H. Allen and H. M. Spencer, who will operate under the name of Arkansas Valley Supply Co.—Arkansas Valley Feed & Grain Co., E. Gaunt.

Ross E. Anderson will take over his new duties as vice-pres. and general manager of the Red Star Milling Co., to which position he was recently elected, on Sept. 1.

Francis H. McKowan recently became associated with the Kansas Milling Co. in its grain department. He was formerly manager of the country elevator department of the Red Star Milling Co.

KENTUCKY

Middleburg, Ky.—Lucien Young, ass't cashier of a local bank, is building a feed mill to be operated by water. A hammer mill will be installed and he will grind all kinds of feed.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Samuel S. Linthicum, founder of Henderson-Linthicum & Co., grain and produce brokers, died Aug. 10. He was a former member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

MICHIGAN

Fenton, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. recently installed new bean cleaning equipment.

Flowerfield, Mich.—Harvey & Stuart on Aug. 1 sustained windstorm damage to their elevator.

Potterville, Mich.—The Croel Elvtr. Co. has installed new wheat cleaning equipment at its elevator.

Dowagiac, Mich.—On Aug. 18 burglars entered the office of the Colby Milling Co., broke open the safe, stole \$200 and set fire to the office, causing a slight damage.

Ovid, Mich.—E. C. Smith has turned the management of his elevator plants here and at St. Johns and Carland over to his son, Donovan E. Smith, who is located at St. Johns.

Dundee, Mich.—The old Davis Grist Mill, now owned by Henry Ford, is being renovated and an addition is being erected. When improvements are completed the mill will again be operated, the River Raisin furnishing the power.

Detroit, Mich.—Executives and employees of A. K. Zinn & Co. from the Detroit and Battle Creek plants, enjoyed their annual picnic, which was held at Gull Lake, near Battle Creek, on Aug. 10. Water sports and games filled the recreation program.

Rudyard, Mich.—A \$10,000 grain elevator and feed plant, the first of its kind in the Upper Peninsula, is being completed for John J. McInnis, who operates the Rudyard Feed Store. The elevator has a capacity of 8,000 bus., consisting of eight 1,000-bu. bins.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will hold its 43rd annual meeting in this city, at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Sept. 20 and 21. There will be a banquet, a good speaker, dancing, baseball, a boat trip, etc. Members are requested to bring their families and friends.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—New grain cleaning equipment is to be installed by the Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which is also adding as a sideline farm machinery and parts. The feed grinding department and the retail department of the plant are to be separated by a partition.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortwright Milling Co. was the successful bidder earlier this month for the elevator of the Homer Farmers Elvtr. Co., which recently went into bankruptcy. The milling company (which already had an elevator and mill here) will use the elevator for grain storage.

Bellevue, Mich.—Improvements costing over \$2,000 have been made at the Bellevue Grist Mill by A. G. Butler, owner, including new cement foundation, new concrete flumes and repairs on the turbine to increase its power. In addition to large quantities of mixed feed, the mill produces seven kinds of flour.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Belden & Co., of Geneseo, N. Y., have been given title by the court to the elevator property at Charlotte and at Eaton Rapids, the elevator and lumber yard at Onondaga, in all of which Frank J. and Gertrude M. Flaherty both had an interest. The Flahertys died three years ago. Belden & Co. are required to pay \$1,000 to the estate of Mrs. Flaherty, terminating a joint enterprise that began in 1914.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A 3,000-bu. turning leg has been installed in the new wheat storage annex of the Postum Co. by the James Stewart Corp.

Port Hope, Mich.—The Port Hope Mill & Elvtr. Co., reported in the Journals last number as having been formed here, is composed of Howard W. Smith, William Stafford and Miss Lena Welsch, who is the manager of the new company. Miss Welsch has for the past 12 years been connected with the old Farmers Elvtr. Co. and later with the Bad Axe Grain Co. in the Port Hope office. The new firm has taken over the Stafford Milling Co.'s elevator and mill here, and will manufacture feed as well as flour, buy beans and sell coal.

MINNESOTA

Lancaster, Minn.—The local elevator of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. was painted recently.

Hadler, Minn.—The Hadler Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind on July 26.

Halma, Minn.—An electric truck lift has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Roseau, Minn.—An electric car puller was installed recently at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Averill, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has just completed installation of a new scale at its local elevator.

Dover, Minn.—A 20-ton truck scale having a 20x9-foot concrete deck has been installed at Fred Landon's elevator.

Luverne, Minn.—A new compressed air truck hoist has been installed at the elevator of the Mannigel-Rathjen Grain Co.

Wells, Minn.—Frank Bros. elevator was damaged by fire about the middle of this month; loss, approximately \$10,000.

Amiret, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric head drive and is lengthening the pit of its elevator.

Oklee, Minn.—The No. 1 Elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was damaged by a cyclonic wind several weeks ago.

Westport, Minn.—The Estate of E. H. Pfenniger, which operates an elevator, sustained slight windstorm damage on July 10.

Borup, Minn.—The elevators of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. at this point, at Baker and at Kent were painted recently.

Priam (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—E. L. Johnson and Chris Birkeland have leased the elevator of the New London Milling Co. here and opened it.

Litchfield, Minn.—Nels Knutson has resigned as manager of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and has been succeeded by Henry Hendrickson.

Minneota, Minn.—The Minneota Community Elvtr. Co. has had installed at its elevator a new 20-ton truck scale having a 26x9-foot platform.

Pine Island, Minn.—Ed Schulte, of Greenwald, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred Closner.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—It is reported that a new up-to-date elevator is contemplated by the Cannon Falls Farmers Elvtr. Co. to be built next spring.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The local elevator of the Northern Seed & Grain Co., also the company's houses at Roseau, Middle River, Greenbush, Badger and Perault have been painted.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Shakopee Grain Co. has had its elevator put in first-class condition for the new crop and has repaired the damage done to its spouting by a severe wind-storm.

Foxhome, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new air pressure dump and grain belt. The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been repaired and new wiring put thru the entire house.

Westbrook, Minn.—A new firm, known as the Kleven Erickson Grain Co., has been formed by Ed Kleven, who at one time was employed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for a number of years, and Clarence Erickson, who has also been employed at the Farmers elevator until he resigned recently. The new firm has leased the Henry Johnson elevator.

Consign

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

St. Paul, Minn.—Paul Kalman, manager of the St. Paul office of Harris, Upham & Co., of which he was resident manager, died at his home at Dellwood, White Bear Lake, on Aug. 10, at the age of 56 years, after a short illness.

Northfield, Minn.—An addition to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator office has been completed, giving over a hundred square feet of additional space. The new construction is at the south end of the old office.

Lewiston, Minn.—The main building of the elevator of the Lewiston Elvtr. Co. burned late in the morning of Aug. 22; loss, estimated at \$18,000, including damage to 15,000 bus. of grain stored in the building; building and contents both insured.

Springfield, Minn.—Ed Wollin is the new manager of the Springfield Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Robert Roiger, who is now managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, of which Paul Wandersee was the former manager.

Roseau, Minn.—Extensive improvements have been made at the local elevator of the Northern Seed & Grain Co., including a new concrete driveway, new truck scale, ironcladding of the entire plant, building of a new office and a general speeding up of the elevator.

Eldred, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator sustained considerable damage in a bad windstorm last month, the entire driveway being taken off, the lower hip roof of the cupola being broken and twisted, windows broken, etc. The office and power house were damaged also, and the rain which followed the wind damaged some of the wheat in store.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Harris, Upham & Co. have opened a branch office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., with Charles Burdeau in charge.

Russ Powers is now associated with Louis Dreyfus & Co. as grain buyer. He was formerly with the Gregory Jennison Co.

At the Pillsbury Flour Mills in the wheat cleaning department a new drive from one of the turbines was recently installed.

After living under California's sunny skies for several years, Walter Vye has returned to his first love, the grain business of this city. He is now with the H. F. Shepherdson Co.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons have had a new 15,000-bu. receiving leg, a track scale and a large shipping spout with a bifurcated spreader, installed in their elevator here by the James Stewart Corp.

A millfeed jobbing department has been added to the business of Farm Service Stores, Inc., soybean meal and linseed meal being included in the products handled. Shipments will be made from this city.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Grover C. Wilson, grain buyer for the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., of Duluth. Applicants for membership include Jerry Whalen, with the H. F. Shepherdson Co. (formerly with the Stuhr-Seidl Co.).

The recently organized firm of Eggert, Pierce, Whitnick & Fallen Co., of Fargo, N. D., member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, is represented in this market by Ray Coakley, who was formerly with the Tenney Co. and the Carlton Co.

Several thousand dollars damage was done to the Washburn Crosby "A" Mill by fire at 2 a. m. on Aug. 7, the blaze starting in wheat bins on the seventh floor of the mill and was confined to this section, where several thousand bus. of wheat were stored.

The Bunge North American Grain Corp. has transferred C. H. Peterson, who has for some time been with the Vancouver office of the company, to this city. Members of the Vancouver Grain Exchange presented him with a gold wrist watch before he left the West Coast.

Julian B. Seim became suddenly ill on the trading floor of the Exchange, on Aug. 12, and it looked for a time as though he was in for a siege of sickness, but at last report he was recovering. Mr. Seim is a member of the Dingham-Seim Co., Inc., grain commission house, the organization of which was reported in the July 24 Journals.

The work we are doing for the Rahr Malting Co. here consists of constructing a barley cleaning plant in two of the large round bins of its Cepro Elvtr. We are sub-dividing these large bins to provide a number of small ones and are installing six floors with 12 barley cleaning machines. The cleaning machines are Rich Ring Graders, so arranged in pairs that a thorough cleaning of barley may be accomplished thru gravity. It is expected that this cleaning plant will take care of a big percentage of the cleaning for the malt plant located at Manitowoc, Wis. Barley will be received here and conditioned ready for the steep tanks without further handling. This installation requires the use of several motors, each machine being provided with its individual motor, several screw conveyors, sheet metal spouts, etc.—McKenzie-Hague Co., by F. L. Hague, mgr.

MISSOURI

Craig, Mo.—The L. L. Teare elevator burned Aug. 22 at 9:00 p. m.; loss, \$30,000.

Holden, Mo.—The Holden Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently installed an electric truck lift at its elevator.

Oak Grove, Mo.—An electric truck lift has been added to the equipment of the Oak Grove Grain Co.'s elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—Memberships on the Board of Trade advanced \$2,000 in the six weeks preceding the middle of August, when they sold for \$5,500.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dewey Walters is now with the Kansas City cash wheat department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. He was formerly with the same department at Minneapolis.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants' Exchange laboratory is now charging for protein analysis 50 cents each for not less than 300 nor more than 600 analyses in one month, and 40 cents each when the number exceeds 600 a month.

Springfield, Mo.—J. A. Helbig, former manager of the M. F. A. Milling Co. here, has purchased the Northern Feed Co. from Arthur Bennett, who formed it 12 years ago. Work will be started immediately on an additional storage building, to be 50x60 feet.

MONTANA

Oswego, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has opened its local elevator.

Richland, Mont.—The Big Flat Grain Co.'s elevator has been re-opened, with H. J. Loff in charge.

Opheim, Mont.—Leonard Broe, formerly of Hinsdale, is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Suffolk, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co. is having the Victor Const. Co. remodel the driveway, move the scales forward and install 8-foot grates.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., G. L. Freidlein, manager, has let the contract for the installation of a new 20-ton 22x9-foot Howe Scale and a new 76-inch Strong-Scott Dump to the Victor Const. Co.

Deer Lodge, Mont.—Missoula Merc. Co. has let a contract to the Victor Const. Co. for the installation of a new Blue Steel Hammer Mill and a Haines Upright Mixer, together with other repairs and alterations at its elevator.

NEBRASKA

Gresham, Neb.—An electric truck lift has been installed by Ralph L. Thompson at his elevator.

Shelton, Neb.—The Shelton Flour Mill burned recently; loss, about \$5,500. Herman Spahr was the owner.

Atkinson, Neb.—A 20-ton scale having a 32x9-foot platform has been installed at the elevator of E. J. Brady.

Walton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has made R. G. Cuddy, former second man, manager of its elevator.

Moorefield, Neb.—The Moorefield Equity Exchange recently installed an American Electric Truck Lift at its elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—Eric Matson, formerly of Minneapolis, has been appointed superintendent of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

O'Neill, Neb.—The equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been improved by the installation of an American Electric Truck Lift.

Inland, Neb.—Phil Korgan has been appointed manager of the elevator recently purchased by A. M. Brookings, as reported in the July 10 Journals.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co. recently had a 15-ton, 22x9-foot platform, Howe Truck Scale installed by the American Mch. & Supply Co.

Marion, Neb.—By an agreement with the Farmers National Grain Corp., the Marion Equity Exchange will operate the local elevator this season.

Niobrara, Neb.—The Niobrara Grain & Lbr. Co. has had the American Mch. & Supply Co. install a 15-ton Howe Motor Truck Scale, having a 22x9-foot platform.

Bennett, Neb.—William M. Munger is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He was formerly manager of the Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Bradish for 14 years.

Loomis, Neb.—After having been closed for four years on account of crop conditions, C. B. Seldomridge's elevator has been re-opened, with O. D. Westergren, of Funk, as the new manager.

Newcastle, Neb.—For the first time in two years the local elevator has opened for business. Mr. Breisch bot the house from N. T. Thomas. Poor crops and the removal of the railroad two years ago caused its closing.

Fairmont, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by having a 15-ton Howe Motor Truck Scale, with a 22x9-foot platform, installed, the American Mch. & Supply Co. making the installation.

Marsland, Neb.—The Marsland Farmers Elvtr. has just been rewired and three new electric motors installed. For several years the Farmers Co-op. Society has rented this house, but the owner, George H. Young, will now operate the business himself.

Silver Creek, Neb.—The local Hord Grain Co.'s elevator has been bot by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which now has two elevators here, the purchase price being \$3,000. W. F. Peacock, who has managed the elevator for several years past, will remain temporarily.

Diller, Neb.—Several elevators in this vicinity are reported to have been bot by the O. A. Cooper Milling Co., of Humboldt, including houses here and at Odell, which have a capacity of about 5,000 bus. each. The Cooper Co. will take over the management early in September.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which was closed after the resignation of Manager Lee Gaskill, has been re-opened by the Western Grain & Elvtr. Co. The new managers are Fred Casterline and George Myers, the latter having been former manager of the Farmers Elvtr.

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Benkelman, Neb.—E. F. Ham has sold his interest in the Independent Elvtrs. here to O. M. Kellogg, of Denver, Colo., with whom he has been associated as a partner for many years, and will go to Denver Sept. 1 to continue his business association with him in the management of the Denver elevator, in which he has purchased an interest.

Benedict, Neb.—The elevator here that was torn down belonged to the heirs of the Wright-Leeft Grain Co. It was sold to the Stromsburg Livestock Co., which wrecked it and took it away. It has not operated for years and was condemned by the fire marshal. Ours is the only elevator here now.—Farmers Grain Ass'n, C. W. Howard, manager.

Shelton, Neb.—Norman Spohr's plant, operated under the name of the Shelton Feed Mills, burned Aug. 11; loss, about \$6,000; approximately 2,000 bus. of grain burned also; no insurance was carried on the building, which had been a landmark since 1873. The fire was believed to have been caused by sparks from a piece of metal in the hammer mill.

David City, Neb.—The local properties of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., including the elevator, office, scales and bins on the C. & N. W. R. R. tracks and the bins on the Union Pacific tracks, were sold at auction to the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. for \$600 and the new owners have already disposed of all of it except the elevator structure. The bins are being torn down. The elevator machinery was sold to the Golden West Grain Co., of Columbus. The Nye-Jenks Grain Co. served this community for 50 years.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Frank J. Ludwig, of C. M. Cox Co., has returned from a month's tour of Ireland with his family, in their beach wagon.—L. V. S.

Bretton Woods, N. H.—Charles M. Cox welcomed about 300 members of the staff in the 80 retail stores and four mills of the Wirthwhile Grain Co. at its annual outing here. Mrs. Cox helped make things pleasant for the pleasure seekers. Golf, sports, mountain climbing, banquets and dancing featured the two-day outing.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Haverstraw, N. Y.—An explosion in an adjoining garage caused a fire which by exposure communicated to the warehouse of the Kasco Mills, Inc., and destroyed that property on Aug. 6.

Phoenix, N. Y.—Andrew Hurd has bot the Pierce & Devies Feed Mill and will take possession Sept. 1. Nicholas Andrews, Jr., who has been employed at the mill, will be retained by the new owner.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Berend J. Burns, Jr., now representing Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp. here, will join the staff of his father, who heads the home office of the corporation at Walkerville, Ont., at the close of this month. His successor here has not yet been appointed.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mayville, N. D.—The Mayville Grain Co. has installed a new scale at its elevator.

Hettinger, N. D.—The elevator of G. M. Schuler was slightly wind damaged on July 10.

Mooreton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck scale at its elevator.

Barney, N. D.—A new truck scale has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Blaisdell, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by wind July 2.

Elliott, N. D.—Slight windstorm damage was sustained by the elevator of the Elliott Farmers Supply Co. on July 19.

Omemee, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. has appointed C. G. Marshall of Ayr, manager of its local elevator.

McClusky, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed new 15-ton scales, replacing the former 5-ton scales.

Kelso, N. D.—Windstorm damage was sustained last month by Elvtr. 1 of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.

Milton, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 15-ton scale at its local elevator.

Forfar (Lansford p. o.), N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator was badly damaged by fire early this month.

Crete, N. D.—McCabe Bros. Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator, sustained slight wind-storm damage on July 11.

Sherwood, N. D.—A new grain bin is being installed at the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, also a new scale.

Tuttle, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Farmers Educational & Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co. last month.

Deering, N. D.—Francis Rodenberg has been appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Beulah, N. D.—The Beulah Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator and stock on July 11.

Luverne, N. D.—A truck damaged the driveway doors of the Luverne Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on July 11 at 8 p. m.

Williston, N. D.—The Williston Flour Mill has been remodeled and new machinery installed at a cost of about \$5,000.

Antelope, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has appointed Mr. Kockler, formerly of Glen Ullin, manager of its local elevator.

La Moure, N. D.—Paul Kinney has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred Wankel.

Bordulac, N. D.—Palmer Benson, formerly of Maddock, has been made manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Cooperstown, N. D.—Elevators of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. located at this point, Fredonia, Rohrville and Litchville have been painted recently.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new member of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n is the Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co., of Hillsboro, N. D.

Blanchard, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has had its elevators at Lostwood, Preston, Doyon, Neche, Greenfield and this point newly painted.

Jamestown, N. D.—The office of the Occident Elvtr. Co. has been moved from the west side of the elevator to the north side, and a number of repairs made on the elevator.

Eastedge, N. D.—Syvert Bolstad, former manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Enderlin, has been made manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Tioga, N. D.—Three elevators in Tioga are installing new scales and making other improvements. The St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co. has a new scale already in place and is enlarging its driveway. Work has been started on the installation of new scales in the Dickinson Grain Co. and the O. A. Nelson elevators.

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Petersburg, N. D.—Louis Waag, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at East Grand Forks, Minn., is now managing the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.

Enderlin, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has appointed Gean Brumfield manager of its elevator, succeeding Syvert Bolstad, who is now grain buyer for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Enderlin.

Rolla, N. D.—James P. Elliott, 64, died at his home here Aug. 8. He had been engaged in the coal and grain elevator business in Rolla for 33 years. He is survived by his widow and two children.

Golden Valley, N. D.—During a thunder storm last month lightning struck the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., setting it afire. The blaze was put out, with some damage to stock from chemicals and water.

Wildrose, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Dierks Co. has had its elevator raised four feet and put under it a concrete slab and a foundation. A new scale and driveway were also put in and the machinery thoroly overhauled.

Bottineau, N. D.—The Great Western Grain Co. of Minneapolis, recently let a contract for painting its elevators at this point, at Maddock, Wing, Rolla, New Rockford, Great Bend, Portland, Churchs Ferry, Westhope, Northwest, Lovell and Walum.

Juanita, N. D.—Ira Sharpe has resigned as manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and has taken over the management of an elevator at Glenfield, in which he has purchased an interest. Lloyd Nelson has succeeded him at the local elevator.

Sherwood, N. D.—Frank Hain, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, who was said to have been robbed of \$361 May 25, and who predicted the burning of the Sherwood Elvtr. Co.'s house months in advance of its occurrence, committed suicide Aug. 24.

Arthur, N. D.—Improvements including ball-bearings on all shafting in both elevators, and in the main elevator power and lighting circuits repaired, all motors protected with switches and all wiring put in conduits, a special seed leg installed from the clipper to the cupola, driven by a 3-h.p. motor, were recently completed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

OHIO

Edgefield (Jamestown p. o.), O.—Virgil Vincent has leased W. D. Rapp & Son's local elevator.

Agosta, O.—F. J. Laubis & Son have installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump and Sidney Standard Cleaner.

Sycamore, O.—The Sneath Cunningham Co. sustained slight damage during a severe wind-storm on July 15.

Willard, O.—The Farmers Exchange recently painted its elevator with aluminum paint.—John F. Slattery, mgr.

Orient, O.—J. B. Hill, operating as the Orient Grain Co., on Aug. 6 suffered damage to his elevator plant by wind.

Archbold, O.—The Waterloo Mills, of Waterloo, Ind., have bot the Pittsford Mill and are installing new machinery.

Elmore, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a one-ton Haines Vertical Feed Mixer with 3-h.p. motor.—F. A. Hasselkus, mgr.

Tippecanoe City, O.—Tipp Roller Mills recently installed large warehouse cleaner manufactured by the Sidney Grain Mchly. Co.

Edgerton, O.—The Edgerton Elvtr. Co. has moved into its new office building, 30x40 feet, of pressed brick, just west of the old building.

Republic, O.—A 12x24-foot frame office structure has been attached to the widened driveway of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by C. L. Oakleaf.

Harrisburg, O.—The Grove City Farmers Exchange Co., doing business as the Harrisburg Farmers Exchange, on Aug. 6 sustained wind-storm damage to its elevator.

Lindsey, O.—Clare Bloker is resigning as manager of the Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co., a position he accepted under protest upon the death of Manager Frank Ryer last March.

Fremont, O.—The Fangboner Seed Co. (which is a somewhat misleading name because the company is primarily in the grain business) has installed a grain cleaner in its local elevator.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Ripley, O.—The Ripley Feed Mill has been opened by Arthur Macklem.

Osborn, O.—O. B. Armstrong completed just before harvest an addition to his elevator consisting of five small bins, adding to his storage capacity about 3,000 bus. Other minor improvements and repairs were made.

Marion, O.—The Pioneer Mills, Inc., will construct a soybean processing plant here, to consist of a two-story building, 90x150 feet. When the firm begins operation it will employ about 20 men in addition to executives and salesmen.

Millersville, O.—The plant of the Sugar's Elvtr. Co. burned shortly after midnight, Aug. 22; loss on building, \$25,000, and on grain, \$5,000; partly insured. The elevator contained 3,000 bus. of wheat, 150 bus. of oats, 30 tons of shelled corn, 50 bus. of rye, 8 tons of scratch feed and 20 tons of chick feed.

Circleville, O.—Charles E. Groce, owner of the Groce Elvtrs. here and in adjoining communities, was surprised by a party of 29 friends, who arranged a dinner and program at the Pickaway Country Club on the occasion of his 85th birthday recently. Mr. Groce is at his office practically every day and still takes a prominent part in all civic enterprises.

Old Fort, O.—A new 15-ton Howe Truck Scale, with type registering beam and 30-foot platform has been installed in the driveway of the elevator of the People's Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. Under construction by the company is a 28x30-foot extension on the office division of the elevator, being made into a combination office and store building, where the stock of hardware is displayed in cases, racks and shelves. The roof of this frame structure is extended to make a longer driveway thru the elevator and adequately protect the scale platform. An additional leg, encasing a 10-inch rubber covered cup belt, carrying 9x5-inch V cups, has been installed to increase the elevator's handling capacity. The company's Haines Vertical Feed Mixer has been fitted with a 5-h.p. enclosed motor. Machinery was supplied by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.—Howard Fry, mgr.

OKLAHOMA

Gibson, Okla.—The Gibson Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind Aug. 3.

Carnegie, Okla.—The Carnegie Grain Co. has filed notice of dissolution of its corporation.

Drummond, Okla.—The Drummond Co-op. Co.'s elevator burned on the morning of Aug. 26, together with 10,000 bus. of wheat.

Duncan, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Milling & Feed Co. has been formed and incorporated by R. E. Jones and others.

Anadarko, Okla.—Daniel Vollmer has had a small addition built to his elevator and mill house, and improvements made to his feed and seed store.

El Reno, Okla.—The El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. has improved the equipment of its new elevator plant by the installation of an electric truck dump.

Blackwell, Okla.—It is reported that on Aug. 8 an explosion (cause unknown) took place at the Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator, damaging the property somewhat.

Shawnee, Okla.—Establishment of an alfalfa dehydrating plant near this city or Tecumseh by the Small Hay & Grain Co., of Kansas, depends on a check of the alfalfa acreage in the vicinity of these two cities and on power rates.

Dover, Okla.—The grain elevator here owned by A. H. Evans, of Kingfisher, and leased by the Guthrie Cotton Oil Co., burned Aug. 10. The lessee had a quantity of grain stored in the structure, the loss on which was estimated at about \$5,000. Loss on building about \$6,500.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Baker, Ore.—G. A. Marshall's elevator was slightly damaged in a severe windstorm the middle of last month.

Lewiston, Ida.—Mail addressed to P. G. Paulson, flour mill proprietor, is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed."

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has moved its headquarters from 102 N. Division St. to 326 Hutton Bldg., this city.

Sandpoint, Ida.—C. B. Stuart, who has operated the Sandpoint Feed Co. for 30 years, is retiring from business to devote his time to his ranch.

Tacoma, Wash.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged stock of the Novelty Mill Co. and that of the Lucas Flour Co. on July 21 at this location.

Garfield, Wash.—The Inland Empire Feed Co. is the new name of the firm formed by the recent consolidation of the Garfield Feed & Fuel Co. and the Garfield Storage & Milling Co.

La Crosse, Wash.—Charles Benner has bot the feed mill formerly operated by R. R. Hart, who has moved to Walla Walla where he will operate seed wheat treating machines all over this part of the country. Mr. Benner will carry a complete stock of mill feeds.

Helix, Ore.—The 70,000-bu. frame elevator erected in June for S. E. Brogoitti, a farmer, for the use of himself and other growers, gave way recently under a capacity load of wheat. One end of the elevator, which was 120 feet long and 40 feet wide, gave way and the grain pushed the wall out about 20 feet.

Pullman, Wash.—Paul Powers, Palouse, Wash., was elected permanent chairman, and Howard Hughes, manager of the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., was elected secy. of a pea organization which will have as its object to control the pea marketing of some 100 pea growers of this section. They hope to eliminate surpluses and prevent foreign importations which have depressed present prices.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ida.—An addition, 30 feet square and 40 feet high, occupying the space between the present elevator and the sacked grain warehouse, is under construction at the McClarlin Grain Co.'s elevator. The addition will contain seven bins for bulk grain, having a capacity of 30,000 bus., giving the company total storage facilities for 70,000 bus. of bulk grain and 15,000 bus. of sacked grain.

Grangeville, Ida.—The grain warehouses of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. at this point and at Fenn, Ida., will be operated by the Union Warehouse & Supply Co., of Grangeville, in addition to its other facilities. As reported in the Journals last number, the Farmers National Grain Corp. recently purchased the Vollmer-Clearwater Co.'s warehouses in central Idaho and southeastern Washington, intending to transfer some of them over to co-operative locals.

Bothell, Wash.—A new building, 60x90 feet, on a concrete foundation, is under construction adjacent to the Walters Feed Mill, which will occupy it, in addition to its present buildings, when it is completed, by Oct. 1. Provision is made to unload feed from cars on the siding or from trucks in a yard on the east side. There is also a covered loading dock on the north side for loading from the basement. The building will eventually be equipped with the latest machinery for efficiently handling, storing and mixing feeds of all kinds.

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commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

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| Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers | Sample Pans Accessories |
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| Triers | Emerson Dockage |
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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Davenport, Wash.—The Washington State Grange has appointed A. V. Shanks, at one time in the grain business here, manager of the elevator, warehouses and mill recently purchased, as reported in the July 24 Journals, the former property of the Big Bend Milling Co. Farmers' grain is being taken in, altho the mill may not operate for several months yet. Fire, originating in the chaff house just west of the elevator, broke out at 8:30 a. m., Aug. 10, swept up grain spouts to the top of the elevator and damaged motor, scales, belting, etc.; loss, \$3,000; covered by insurance. Repairs were started immediately by Alloway & Georg. Grain in the tanks was not damaged, either by fire or water.

Portland, Ore.—The Centennial Flouring Mills, in their annual report, show net earnings equal to \$7.18 a share on outstanding common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30. This compares with an operating loss of \$1 per share during the preceding year. The sharp step-up in earnings and sales was revealed at the company's annual meeting at its Seattle headquarters. In this "new era" when successful management of a business enterprise invites political sharp-shooting, it is noted that the company, in its various Washington plants, supports directly about 800 employees, with an annual payroll of approximately \$500,000. In addition, it scattered throughout the state of Washington last year approximately \$7,000,000 in the purchase of grain, bags and other supplies. The company operates plants in Tacoma, Wenatchee, Spokane, Ritzville, Reardan and Portland, Ore., maintaining sales headquarters in Seattle. Last year the company paid taxes, other than processing taxes, equal to \$1.51 per share. This year the same type of taxes paid equaled \$3.57 per share. No action was taken on the dividend because of the increased capital reserve required by the company to meet processing tax demands.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Loganton, Pa.—I have just installed a new corn cracker, corn sheller and feed mixer.—E. E. Meyers.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention in this city on Sept. 18 to 20, at the Penn-Harris Hotel.

Hadley, Pa.—The Freyermuth Mills, of Freydonia, Pa., recently opened a new mill here, in celebration of which the company held a zinnia flower show, on Aug. 24, awarding prizes for the best exhibits.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mobridge, S. D.—The Mobridge Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind recently.

Hecla, S. D.—The Estee Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing an electric motor for elevating grain.

Garden City, S. D.—An up-to-date platform scale has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Beebe, S. D.—The Potter, Garrick Co., Inc., sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator recently.

Watertown, S. D.—An electric truck lift is being installed at the elevator of F. P. Creaser & Son at this point.

Winner, S. D.—A 20-ton truck scale has been installed by the Rosebud Grain Co. It has a 22x9-foot concrete deck.

Verdon, S. D.—Eldor Winge has succeeded Ivan Smith as manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s local elevator.

Bonesteel, S. D.—A 10-ton weightograph has been installed on the receiving scale of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Bonilla, S. D.—The local elevator of Sheldon F. Reese, of Huron, has been opened after being overhauled and painted.

Milbank, S. D.—A 20-ton truck scale having a 22x9-foot platform was recently installed at the plant of the DeWerd Milling Co.

Murdo, S. D.—The equipment of the Murdo Elvtr. Co. has been improved by the installation of a new electric truck lift.

Lake City, S. D.—The local elevator of the Great Western Grain Co., also its house at Warner, have been painted recently.

Draper, S. D.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been repaired and new truck scales installed in the elevator driveway.

Turton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently added a 20-ton truck scale having a 26x9-foot platform to its elevator equipment.

Willow Lake, S. D.—The Great Western Grain Co., of Minneapolis, opened its local elevator last month, with Harold G. Stemple as manager.

Ipswich, S. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. is opening its house here after being closed for nearly two years. H. A. Stevens is in charge.

Melham, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son have transferred Manager Kenneth Weiss from their elevator at Gorman to the one at this point.

Redfield, S. D.—New scales and driveways have been installed at the Derr Grain Co.'s elevator and at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Burke, S. D.—A new head drive and a new 15-ton scale were recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co.

Cresbard, S. D.—R. O. Roberts, former manager of the local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Groton, S. D.—R. D. Twaddle has resigned as manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and has taken a similar position at Lake Preston.

Eureka, S. D.—New scales have been installed in Oster & Son's elevator, the J. J. Weixel elevator and the Isaak Grain Co.'s elevator, all in Eureka.

Lake Preston, S. D.—George B. Sexauer & Sons, the Eagle Roller Mill Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have all installed new scales and repaired their elevators.

Brandt, S. D.—E. A. Brown & Co., of Luverne, Minn., have purchased P. J. Peterson's elevator, repaired it and opened for business with Orton Peterson as manager.

Burke, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Ass'n has installed a new Fairbanks-Morse Motor and a Clow-Winter Head Drive in its elevator, also a 15-ton Howe Scale.

Ree Heights, S. D.—R. S. Mead, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died July 29 at the hospital in Rochester, Minn. He is survived by his widow and six children.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has appointed R. D. Twaddle, former manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Groton, manager of its local elevator.

Cresbard, S. D.—G. A. Ryman is the new manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator, having been transferred by the company from Aberdeen. He succeeds R. O. Roberts.

Salem, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Corp. has installed a new truck scale having an 18-foot platform. The Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. has also made improvements at its elevator.

Platte, S. D.—Albert Tiemens has succeeded Carl Ofstedahl as manager of the Farmers Union Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator. Mr. Ofstedahl having taken a position with a lumber company.

Wagner, S. D.—The following improvements were recently made at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n: New leg and head drive, cup belt and cups, boot tank and cribbing and new windows and walls in the office.

Presho, S. D.—Improvements made at the Farmers Union Shipping Ass'n's elevator include a new 15-ton truck scale, truck dump, new driveway and approaches and enlarging of office and placing a new foundation under it.

Willow Lake, S. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has transferred Alvin E. Raasch, second man at its elevator at Alberta, Minn., for the past two years, to this point and made him manager of its local elevator, recently re-opened.

Sitka, S. D.—The Selby Equity Union Exchange is installing an up-to-date truck dump and building a new four-bin coal shed at its elevator at this point. It is also making general repairs to its two elevators at Selby, S. D.

Bushnell, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son have re-opened their local elevator, closed for some time, and placed in charge of it J. C. Amdahl, son of L. E. Amdahl, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Lamberton, Minn.

Dante (Wagner p.o.), S. D.—A new concrete pit has been built at the elevator of Ernest McKee and new truck scales installed.

Gayville, S. D.—The Security Holding Co. has leased Lars Olson's elevator and opened it Aug. 1, with George P. Garvey as manager.

Booge, S. D.—Changes recently made at the elevator of the Booge Elvtr. Co. include moving the engine and feed mill to a new location and raising the feed house and moving it to a point so that it opens on the elevator driveway.

Lebanon, S. D.—The local 25,000-bu. elevator of National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has been bot by E. G. Ely, former manager of the Lebanon Equity Exchange, who plans making a new driveway and some minor repairs. He will handle as sidelines feed, coal and flour.

Lemmon, S. D.—The Lemmon Equity Exchange, which operates an elevator here, sustained a loss to its gasoline storage tanks last month from fire, amounting to about \$35,000. The cause of the fire was believed to have been a spark from an electric switch.

SOUTHEAST

Bridgewater, Va.—The Natural Falls Flour Mill near here, erected in 1874, burned recently, together with 8,000 bus. of wheat, 50 tons of feed and 250 barrels of flour; loss, about \$75,000; partly insured.

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. S. Parrish, who operates feed manufacturing and wholesale jobbing concerns at Daytona Beach, De Land and New Smyrna, this state, has completed plans for building a \$15,000 feed manufacturing plant and warehouse here.

TEXAS

Littlefield, Tex.—On June 4 windstorm damaged the plant of the Doggett Grain Co.

Muncy, Tex.—Robert Muncy's elevator sustained slight damage in a severe windstorm recently.

Bushland, Tex.—A stove explosion in the plant of the Neely Grain & Elvtr. Co. caused some damage on July 9.

Gatesville, Tex.—On Aug. 2, about 11 o'clock p. m., one of our elevators and warehouse, together with 25,000 bus. of bright, heavy oats and a small amount of wheat, was destroyed by fire, of undetermined origin. A box car on the track loaded with grain was also destroyed. The loss was about \$20,000, covered by insurance. We have not as yet decided whether this part of the plant will be rebuilt.—Smith Grain Co., by C. W. McConaughey.

UTAH

Smithfield, Utah—The Farmers Union Mill burned Aug. 14; loss, \$22,000, including \$11,200 loss on wheat; insurance on buildings was \$10,000 and on wheat \$3,000. Joseph Hodges was the owner of the mill.

WISCONSIN

Lowell, Wis.—Wind damaged the roof of the mill of the Enterprise Roller Mills last month.

Footville, Wis.—Harry Leng has resigned from the Orfordville Co-op. Feed Mill to become manager of the Wisco Feed Mill here.

Bruemmerville (not a p. o.), Wis.—The flour mill at this point (near Algoma) has been taken over by Stanley Bruemmer, who is the third generation to operate it.

Dallas, Wis.—A larger combination flour mill, feed mixer and corn cracker is being installed by the Dallas Mills, of which the Anderson brothers are the proprietors.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Iodine Corp. of America has been organized here to distribute food and feed containing iodine. Officers are Ormsby McHarg and Walter R. Heyer.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Bushman Milling, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Vernon M. Bushman, Benno N. Maier and E. L. Fitzgerald; to do a general milling business.

Superior, Wis.—The old wood elevator of the Spencer Kellogg interests, which a year ago completed a new, re-inforced concrete elevator here, has been equipped with a modern Day Dust Collecting System.

Durand, Wis.—The feed mill operated by R. A. Bignell & Sons was recently remodeled and painted.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Isidor Brandeis, engaged in the grain, feed and seed business here for over 40 years, died recently at the age of 74 years. He was a partner of A. M. Tewelles in the firm of Tewelles & Brandeis, which operates an elevator at Sawyer, Wis., also.

Weyauwega, Wis.—The Weyauwega Milling Co., said to be the largest exclusive rye mill, stopped operation the second week of this month. The mill was built in 1855, operating at first as a grist mill. A short time ago a large elevator was built near the mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The city building inspector's office has ordered the razing of 12 grain tanks 175 feet high and owned by the National Warehouse Corp. It is said to be the largest demolition job ever undertaken in this city and it is estimated that it will take 30 men 10 months to complete the job. All machinery has been removed from the structure, which was erected in 1903. These tanks are part of the old American Malting Co. plant that was dismantled years ago. Some of the tanks were units in the Kraus-Merkel Co. and others in the Hansen Malting Co. plants, which were taken over by the American Malting Co. They have been standing unused since the American went out of business.

Clintonville, Wis.—The Clintonville Elvtr. Co. has under construction at its elevator eight large bins, each having a capacity of about a carload of grain, and one smaller bin, with a capacity of about 200 bus., the total capacity of the new bins being about 1,500 bus. The construction of the bins necessitated raising the roof on the back half of the elevator to about 50 feet in height. A new cleaner is being installed also. Provision is being made, thru the building of a full basement under the elevator, for the unloading of grain and other merchandise from freight cars, the equipment for which will be located in the basement.

War on Stem Rust

Two hundred men in Iowa are grubbing out barberry plants believed to be harboring the spores of the dreaded black stem rust of small grains.

D. R. Shepherd is in charge of the work, which is being prosecuted with an allotment of funds from the Works Progress Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Crews ranging from 5 to 10 men are used in the actual field survey and will be occupied for 16 months.

During the last 2 years more than 50,000 barberry bushes were destroyed on 1,251 different properties in Iowa.

In Minnesota 220 men began work Aug. 12 in eradicating the barberry plant, under direction of L. W. Melander, of the University of Minnesota. The drive is to be conducted in 17 states.

Fort Worth

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Conditioning Grain at Low Cost

The Hess Outdoor Grain Conditioner is not a drier that effects a sharp reduction in the percentage of moisture in grain; but it does remove surface moisture on grain such as might be present when grain is sweating or heating.

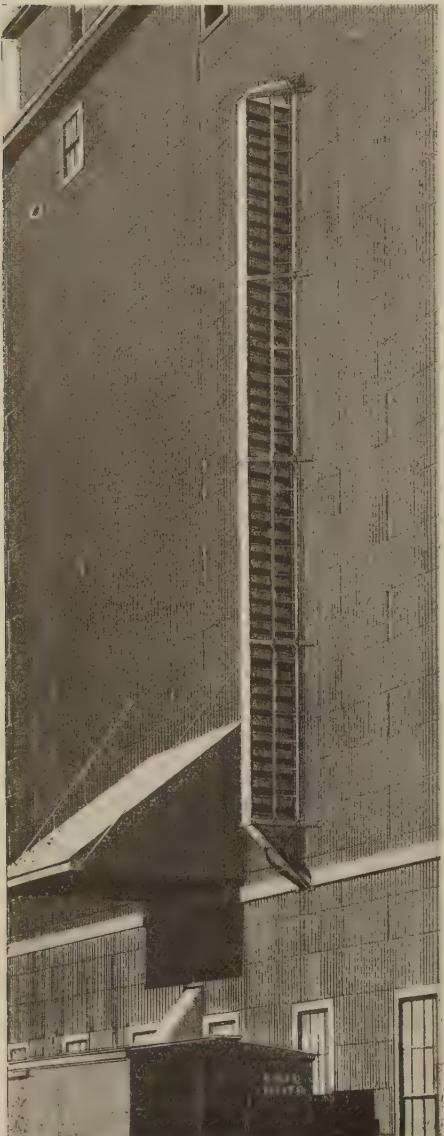
Passage thru the conditioner thoroly cools and aerates the grain, the slightest mold or mustiness disappearing as if by magic. The polishing and cleansing effect leaves the grain bright and clean. When grain has come in fresh from the threshing machine or has been harvested with a combine the conditioner is invaluable. Its use on a few carloads of damp grain will earn more than the entire cost of the equipment.

The conditioner consists of a section of the well known Hess Drier lengthened vertically and is attached to the outside of the elevator or mill. The grain is spouted into the top of it, fills it with a zigzag column from top to bottom and is drawn off, by degrees, by opening a slide at the bottom, the slide regulating the speed with which the grain may pass thru.

While sinking down the grain tumbles from side to side and turns so that all portions are exposed to the drying action of the wind and the wholesome effect of the sun's rays.

The conditioner is entirely open on both sides, permitting the wind to pass thru the grain column from either side, as the wind currents of the atmosphere concentrate upon it.

The operation being conducted outside the



The Outdoor Grain Conditioner.

house no fumes are distributed within. Oats that have been bleached are readily deodorized. Any kind of grain or seed can be handled.

The steel plates of which the conditioner is made up are pressed and shaped and securely cleated together. Galvanized thruout, it resists rust. It is supported by two heavy steel brackets bolted to the wall of the building, and at intervals above, heavy steel braces secure it in position. Attached to these steel braces is a substantial steel ladder extending from top to bottom, affording access to every part of the conditioner and if extended to the roof provides an efficient fire escape. The top of the conditioner terminates in a hood with a spout opening thru the wall of the elevator, of galvanized steel. Ropes extending to the ground operate the lever and slide at the bottom. During a rainstorm and when the conditioner is not in use this turnhead is faced away from the building discharging upon the ground any water that may enter the conditioner.

No power or heat is required. No space is taken up in the elevator. In bright, cool weather with a good breeze blowing a 25-ft. conditioner will cool and condition three to six carloads of corn in 10 hours. Small grains can be handled faster.

Weather conditions at time of harvest in some years make the conditioner almost indispensable. When there is an excess of low grades they always sell at a discount unwarranted by the inherent good quality of the grain, and the shipper is penalized. That there will be ample opportunity to employ the conditioner this season is indicated by the official report of grading by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the month from July 1 to July 31 the inspected receipts at representative markets, of soft red winter wheat were graded as follows: 23 per cent tough and 10 per cent smutty. Of the hard red winter wheat 4 per cent was graded tough. Tough under the new rules means excess moisture. Users of the conditioner can avoid having the inspector describe their shipment as being "musty," "sour," "heating," "hot" or "distinctly low quality" terms eagerly seized upon by buyers as reasons for taking a discount.

Additional information will be furnished readers of Grain and Feed Journals on application to the manufacturer, the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

The Farmers Independence Council of America finds that the A.A.A. program to retire 50,000,000 acres of land from production would reduce production only 1.5 per cent, while necessitating the removal of 4,000,000 persons, and condemns the plan as social not agricultural.

Corn Alcohol in Gasoline Too Costly

Gasoline blended with 10% corn alcohol is a fairly satisfactory fuel, but as to how satisfactory there seems to be some dispute. If the chemists of the country can work out a mixture that will add to the mileage and the efficiency of the family automobile at an equitable basis then there promises to be a vast demand for corn from this source, considering the fact that 16,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline were marketed by the nation's vast petroleum interests last year.

The American Automobile Ass'n and the United States Bureau of Standards jointly made certain road tests with a 10% blend of corn alcohol with the following results: fuel consumption increased 4.94% by volume, 5.66% by weight; decrease in miles per hour under unadulterated gasoline, 1.77%; decrease in miles per gallon under unadulterated gasoline, 1%.

Such a blend absorbed moisture from the atmosphere and the alcohol and water separated from the gasoline, thereby causing further difficulties. It would cost the American motorists \$700,000,000 more annually to use gasoline thus blended with corn alcohol.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
Price, \$2.00. Weight 8 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

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Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the — R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Rail and Truck Competition.—Public Utilities Commission cannot compel carrier, having no control over motor truck charges, to reduce reasonable rate to enable shippers to meet commercial trucking competition. That carrier, to meet competition, had voluntarily established depressed rate to given point, does not compel decreasing higher reasonable rate to other destinations (Gen. Code, § 535).—*Shaw-Fahrer Grain Co. v. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. Supreme Court of Ohio. 183 N. E. 922.*

N.R.A. Unconstitutional.—Schackno Act, making codes of fair competition, under National Industrial Recovery Act, codes of state, and making violations of code a crime, held unconstitutional as unwarranted attempt to delegate legislative authority and as complete abdication by Legislature, notwithstanding introductory section declaring economic emergency to exist, and that it was state policy to co-operate with object and purposes of National Industrial Recovery Act. In this suit Gustave C. Darweger, coal dealer, sought an injunction to restrain the code authority of the retail solid fuel industry from fixing prices for him, interfering with his business or prosecuting him for violating the code.—*Darweger V. Staats, Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, 278 N. Y. Supp. 87.*

Warehouseman Foreclosing Owner's Interest.—Warehousemen receiving grain for storage on agreement to make advances and on further agreement for foreclosing owner's interest when value of grain fell to level of amount of advancements with interest, could not recover against owner for deficiency arising on sale. Where a warehouseman receives grain for storage and agrees to make advances thereon in such amounts as may be requested by the owner, but not to exceed 75 per cent of the value of the grain at the time of the advancement, and upon the further agreement that, when the value of said grain falls to the level of the amount of the advancements with accrued interest and storage charges, such grain will be sold and the interest of the owner closed out, and thereafter the grain is sold in accordance with the agreement the warehouseman has no claim against the owner of the grain because the amount of the advancements with the accrued interest and storage charges may exceed the value of the grain at the time of the sale.—*Ose v. O'Connell, Supreme Court of North Dakota. 246 N. W. 625.*

Three suits to restrain collection of cotton and tobacco processing taxes were dismissed Aug. 17 by Judge Murray Hulbert at New York, holding that the proper course was a suit for return of the taxes after their payment.

Lafayette, Ind.—At Purdue Exp. Sta., the untreated land has averaged 9.7 bus. wheat per acre and the fertilized land 22 bus. The average yield on land which has been manured for corn every third year has been 15.5 bus. per acre. Varieties of wheat which resisted leaf rust yielded better than those that rusted badly. The rotation followed on this experiment field is corn, wheat, and clover. Fertilizer is applied to the corn crop at the rate of 100 pounds per acre in the row on the same land which receives fertilizer on wheat. Corn yields on the fertilized section have averaged about 10 bus. higher than on the unfertilized, with the percentage of sound, marketable corn running much higher on the fertilized area than on the unfertilized.

Courts Will Not Tolerate Chicanery

The average layman does not fully appreciate the respect that judges entertain for the Constitution and the statutes of the land. The judges are not supposed to act on any information other than that presented in court by counsel; but they do read the newspapers, and when Congressmen and Presidents write letters urging the enactment of laws concerning the constitutionality of which there is reasonable doubt, the judges, being human, resent such shifting of the burden to the judiciary.

Merrill Otis, district judge, at Kansas City, in the suit of the Washburn Crosby Co. to restrain the collection of processing taxes, said in part:

The chief reason for the presumption that a statute regularly enacted and approved is constitutional is the assumption that members of Congress before they voted for it and the chief executive before he gave it his approval carefully considered whether it was within the powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution. Members of Congress solemnly have sworn that they will support the Constitution and the President solemnly has sworn that he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

The courts have rejected as unthinkable the suggestion sometimes made that the President and Congressmen might disregard their oaths, that they might seek to shift from their shoulders to the shoulders of the judges the responsibility imposed thereby. Any such course not only is unthinkable, it would be quite as indefensible as that of a witness, sworn to tell the truth, who should commit perjury on the

theory that the jury would perceive it and disregard it.

If it were now the law that the complainant, having paid the processing tax levied against it, could not sue in the courts of the United States for a recovery of the amount so paid upon the theory that it was exacted under an unconstitutional statute, there could be no hesitancy in ruling that the case is within an exception to the prohibitory statute. If all remedy at law is denied a taxpayer then certainly he cannot be denied relief in equity on the ground that he has an adequate legal remedy. He has no remedy at all.

It is not suggested, however, that in the present state of the law the complainant cannot, if it pays the tax assessed, sue to recover. In the present state of the law it can sue to recover and if it does sue and does obtain a judgment the presumption is that its judgment will be paid, whether or not money already has been appropriated for that purpose. No such assumption as yet may be indulged as that the United States will repudiate its debts or refuse to pay judgments lawfully obtained against it in its courts.

But it is said that Congress is about to pass a law and that the President will approve it, whereunder the doors of the courts of justice will be closed to those whose money and property unlawfully have been taken. With humiliation it must be confessed that there is basis for this apprehension. It is true that the sovereign may not be sued without the sovereign's consent and while a just and righteous sovereign never will deny that consent to its citizens, it is yet possible for it to do so. Shortly, no doubt, we shall know whether such a step is to be taken in this republic.

The conclusion I have reached is that a temporary injunction should issue in this case.

Processing Tax Upheld

John D. Martin, federal district judge of Memphis, Tenn., on July 29 dismissed the suit by Jacob G. Lacroix, packer, for an injunction to restrain collection of processing taxes, holding the AAA tax valid.

Judge Martin was recently appointed to the federal judgeship by President Roosevelt and is president of the Southern Baseball Ass'n. He said he was cognizant of the circuit court decision in the Hoosac Mills case, but held independent views.



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Field Seeds

Havana, Ill.—Frands W. Landwer has installed a Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

Columbia, S. C.—The Williamson Seed Co. has succeeded the Mixson-Williamson Seed Co.

Moscow, Idaho—The Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. has erected a new office building across the street from the old quarters.

Rochester, N. Y.—Headquarters of James Vick's Seeds, Inc., have been removed from this city to a large new building at Philadelphia, Pa.

Twin Falls, Ida.—A building 50x117 ft. is being erected by the Dingel & Smith Seed Co. for warehouse space and to house the seed cleaning machinery.

Astoria, Ore.—Hannu Bros. of the Lewis & Clark Seed Co., are erecting a building for their plant to handle bent grass. The Columbia Seed Co. has completed a building.

Harrisburg, Ore., is quite active as a seed cleaning center, 30 men being employed in seed cleaning by C. O. Fry and the Skirvin Seed Co. Several carloads a day are shipped out to wholesalers.

Topeka, Kan.—Reduced emergency seed rates to western Kansas have been made effective by truckers and railroads, the State Corporation Commission has announced. The reduction is 50%.

Rocky River, O.—Francis S. Ingersoll died Aug. 2, aged 72 years. He had been engaged in the seed and hardware business at Brunswick, Hinckley and Madison, O., removing to Rocky River in 1905.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Pet & Seed Co. will operate the Orange Swan Bird & Seed Store purchased by R. J. Brewer. The building will be remodeled inside and out and the business conducted by Geo. A. Boyd and Mrs. Brewer.

Wrightstown, Wis.—A new variety of oats was discovered in his field seven years ago by Otto G. Baumgarther, a farmer, who planted the seed and each year made selections. It has a stiff straw and matures early. The kernels are plump with little hull. The yield in 1934 was 70 bus. per acre.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Starrett Seed Co. now is being conducted by Miss Dorothy Starrett, following the death of her father. Miss Starrett has had 20 years' experience in the seed business. Grass seeds of many varieties are handled, besides vegetable and flower seeds.—F.K.H.

Nakskov, Denmark.—E. Danielsen & Larsen, seedsmen, are sending gratis to foreign countries copies of their Yearbook for 1935-36, in the Danish language. This 76-page pamphlet is well illustrated, with a summary in English, German and French, describing newer varieties of barley, red clover and cocksfoot.

Blythe, Cal.—A seed recleaning plant has been set up on the Santa Fe freight dock, which has been leased by A. T. Mabery, formerly of Hemet. The output of cleaned sudan will be 10 tons daily. Cleaning will be done for all comers and for the J. C. Loomis Co., of Hemet, which has 750 acres of sudan in the Palo Verde Valley. Mr. Mabery predicts that the Valley will ship 40 to 50 carloads, principally to the middle west, next spring. The Valley produces two crops of sudan a year, and Mr. Mabery believes the second crop will yield as high as 2,500 pounds to the acre.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A hearing will be held here Sept. 12 by Examiner Weems of the Interstate Commerce Commission on I. C. C. 25980, the complaint by the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, the American Seed Trade Ass'n intervening, asking cancellation of the high rates on seeds, effective July 1, but suspended by the Commission until Feb. 1, 1936, pending investigation.

The Kentucky bluegrass seed crop is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report to be over five times as great as the small 1934 crop, or about 2,000,000 bus. of rough, cured seed, as compared with 375,000 bus. last year, 1,300,000 bus. in 1933 and 1,400,000 in 1932. In both Kentucky and the western district much of the seed was discolored because of frequent rains and lack of sunshine. The carryover, estimated at about 2,500,000 pounds of clean seed, is the smallest since 1931.

A weed exhibit will be presented at the Indiana State Fair at Lafayette by Purdue University Aug. 31 to Sept. 6. White snakeroot, water hemlock, wild cherry and cockle burr are four of the outstanding plants that cause heavy livestock losses. The exhibit will point out characteristics of these plants, symptoms exhibited by livestock that have eaten the various poisonous plants, and methods of preventing such losses. Bindweed and perennial sow thistle, two of the latest weed introductions, will be displayed, along with the recommended control measures. New patches of these weeds are being found every year, and they are as serious, and more difficult to eradicate than Canada thistle.

Big Timothy Seed Crop

The timothy seed crop is expected to be seven or eight times as large as the record small crop of last year, ranging from twice to more than 50 times as great in portions of important producing districts. It may even exceed the 1931 crop and be the largest since 1927, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In many sections timothy heads are reported to be the longest in years. The average yield this year is indicated to be about four bushels an acre, compared with about 1.6 bus. last year. The increase probably is greatest in Iowa, northern Missouri, central Illinois and southern Minnesota. The timothy seed acreage is much larger this year than last. Then many meadows were cut for hay instead of seed because of a national hay and pasture shortage.

Growers indicate quality of the 1935 crop will be good. That of the 1934 crop was fair to poor. Conditions for harvesting were excellent in most sections. Prices to growers average \$3.35 per hundred pounds the latter part of July as compared with \$9.05 last year and a 5-year (1928-1932) average of \$3.55. There is virtually no carryover of timothy seed in spite of the fact that retail sales this spring were 39 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Exports have been the smallest on record. During the fiscal year ending June 30, only 285,591 pounds was exported, compared with about 5,380,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago, about 5,500,000 pounds two years ago, nearly 14,000,000 pounds three years ago and nearly 15,000,000 pounds for the 10-year (1922-1931) average.

New York Seedsmen Organize

The preliminary meetings already reported culminated July 20 in the completion of the organization of the New York State Seed Ass'n by a representative gathering of seed dealers in the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse.

It was voted to hold annual meetings in June and that the dues be \$10 a year for active and \$5 for associated members.

Officers elected are: President, Jos. R. Page, Greene, N. Y.; vice-pres., Marshall H. Duryea, New York, N. Y.; sec-treas., Geo. B. Weaver, Fredonia, N. Y.; executive com'te, Jos. R. Page; Marshall H. Duryea; Geo. B. Weaver; F. W. Eberle, Albany, N. Y.; S. B. Eddy, Cambridge, N. Y.; B. F. Metcalf, Chittenango, N. Y., and E. L. Townsend, Buffalo, N. Y.

Meeting of Texas Seedsmen

The Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 2d annual convention Aug. 15 at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, Tex.

PRES. A. J. BIGGIO called the meeting to order.

J. D. STANFORD, assistant director of resettlement in Texas, outlined the plan for buying relief seeds for the spring of 1936. Instead of one large transaction the seed will be purchased thru the county directors.

G. C. CLARK was master of ceremonies during the noon luncheon social hour.

Speakers during the afternoon were J. B. McClung, chief of the seed laboratory division of the Texas Department of Agriculture, and Lane Wilson, 1st vice pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are G. C. Clark, Corpus Christi, pres.; John Martin, Houston, vice pres.; and John J. Meredith, Dallas, sec'y-treas.

Violations of Federal Seed Act

W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., were fined \$200 in the U. S. District Court after entering a plea of guilty to the shipment of 10 bags of soybeans to Roanoke, Ala., misbranded as to germination, and 8 bags of wheat to Talladega, Ala., misbranded as to noxious weed seeds. The soybeans, labeled germination 90 per cent, were found to germinate not more than 37.5 per cent. The wheat, labeled to indicate no noxious weed seeds present, was found to average 59 corn cockle seeds per pound.

The Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, shipped 15,000 pounds of hegari seed to Stafford, Kan., and 1,900 pounds to Atchison, in January, 1935. Both lots were represented as being Atlas sorgo. The court ordered the Stafford shipment turned over to a charitable institution. The Atchison shipment has been released to the consignee under bond providing for correct labeling as to variety.

During the past spring Kansas experienced considerable difficulty with misrepresentations as to variety of sorghum seed. Hegari often was represented as being "Atlas sorgo," which sold for a higher price. In general appearance, seed of the two varieties is similar but there is a difference in color in the seed coat.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Lespedeza Reseeds Itself

Five distinct commercial varieties of annual lespedezas are now available in the United States. Three of these—Common, Tennessee 76, and Kobe—belong to the species *Lespedeza striata*, and two of them—Korean and Harbin belong to the species *Lespedeza stipulacea*.

The annual lespedezas are small-branched plants which grow either erect or spreading. Under the best conditions they attain a height of 30 to 36 inches, but more often growth ranges from 5 to 15 inches. The small, numerous leaves are trifoliate as they are in the clovers. The fibrous roots are medium-deep but numerous.

The adaptation of lespedezas to an area is dependent primarily on the length of the growing season. It grows almost any place where the season is sufficiently long to allow for maturity. It is found in the United States from the Gulf of Mexico north to the middle corn belt and from the Atlantic coast to the great plains area. There is no place in Illinois where some variety will not mature; the later varieties, however, will reseed only in the southern part of the state, where the growing season is longer.

The rate of seeding, when a volunteer crop is desired, is light. Ten to 15 pounds an acre in small grain or in a pasture will produce a good self-seeded stand the second year.

To obtain a full stand the first year, a seeding of 20 pounds or more an acre is recommended, and for seed production about 15 pounds an acre. Satisfactory stands have been reported, however, with lower rates of seeding than these.

When lespedezas is sown in small grain, no preparation of the seed bed is necessary if the soil has been well prepared for seeding the small grain. On sod land in pastures it is sometimes necessary to prepare the land by disking or harrowing, so as to permit the seed to come in contact with the soil. Altho sowing lespedezas on uncultivated land without preparation of the seed bed is recommended, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown that the height of lespedezas plants may be increased considerably by good preparation of the seed bed.

When lespedezas is seeded late, frequently a poor stand is obtained early in the season, but the stand improves with the later germination of the hard seeds. Farmers have occasionally plowed up fields that might have given good stands had they waited for complete germination. When lespedezas is self-seeded, the amount of seed is sufficient for the viable seeds to give a better early stand than that resulting from the original seeding.

The early method of harvesting lespedezas for seed was by the "pan method." In this method a large galvanized iron pan equal in length to the cutter bar is attached to the cutter bar of the mower. A slotted or perforated cover permits the shattered seeds to be caught as the hay passes over the pan. These seeds are of the highest quality. If cut early, this hay makes excellent feed.

When harvested primarily for seed, lespedezas is usually raked when damp and later threshed with a common grain separator, sometimes provided with a lespedezas attachment.

The combine has been used successfully in harvesting lespedezas seed. The field may be mowed and raked with a side-delivery rake and then threshed with a combine which has a "pick-up" attachment. When the plants are very short, a special lespedezas cutter bar may be used that cuts close to the ground. With any method, sufficient seed is shattered to reseed the field the following year.

The production of lespedezas seed has been more profitable during the last six or eight years than it is likely to be in the future. An increasing amount of seed grown both for home consumption and for the general seed trade has resulted in a steady decline in price during the last five years.

Retail prices for the Korean variety from 1930 to 1935 indicate the downward trend in price as the crop became established. The price of Sericea has shown even more marked changes. In 1932 seed sold as high as \$25 a pound, whereas in 1933 it sold as low as 25 cents a pound.

The present low price of lespedezas seed compared with other legumes is one of the reasons for the popularity and economy of this crop. Not only is the initial seed cost an acre usually lower than that of the legumes commonly grown, but one seeding is usually sufficient for several years' growth.—Bull. 416 Ill. Exp. Sta.

Growing American Corn in Korea

A little discussed but highly romantic feature of the business of distributing grains, to which commodity exchanges and their members have given notable leadership, was discussed by Frank G. Coe, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade and representative of the Corn Products Refining Co., one of the principal buyers of American corn.

His concern has established factories in a dozen foreign countries whose high tariff policies prevent the importation of products made from American corn. Among them are such far flung parts of the world as Argentina, Yugo-Slavia and Japan, where with other processors who are members of the Board of Trade they have added to the value of marketable corn by the extraction of oils and starch.

"A problem to be faced in such an extensive business is the development of a supply of high quality corn in the various countries where we are established," Mr. Coe stated. "In meeting it, we have distributed hundreds of bushels of American seed corn, much of which is rapidly being adapted to our needs.

"Some months ago, for example, ten varieties of seed corn were sent to Korea, for distribution among Korean farmers. The samples were packed in double burlap bags, each of 2-bushel capacity. Minute details of the localities in the United States where the seed corn was grown were forwarded to our Korean office.

Latest reports of results from the shipment, Mr. Coe said, are that in a satisfactorily large number of cases, Korean farmers have had definitely better corn and yields.

Shipments of seed varieties also have been made by the company to Morocco, North Africa, Germany and French Equatorial Africa.

Robt. P. Boylan, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, conferred with Pres. Roosevelt Aug. 15 and found that "the President has a keen and thoro understanding of the problems involved in marketing agricultural products."



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St. Louis, Missouri

Barley Diseases and Market Quality

By JAS. G. DICKSON, University of Wisconsin

There are two general classes of barley diseases. The one class reduces yields with little general effect on quality; this group may be illustrated by the smuts and stripe disease, the other reduces yields and affects quality as the diseased kernels are threshed out with the grain such as, for example, the scab, blight, and ergot diseases. The local elevator superintendent interested in the general program of barley improvement in his area will be interested in disseminating information and helping in any way possible in the program for the control of both types of diseases for in so doing he is taking an active part in reducing the cost of producing the crop, as well as improving the quality of the grain.

The identification of the blight diseases and the determination of their prevalence in barley received at the elevator is important both from the standpoint of evaluating the quality of the grain and of preventing mixtures of diseased grain lots with good quality barley. The so-called "blight damage" may be caused by several diseases among which are the scab disease, the blight disease and, especially this past season, a group of common soil molds causing damage where the barley lodged and the heads came in contact with the soil surface. Identification of these three diseases in the threshed grain is not easy. The latter type of damage is generally associated with a fair amount of ground-damaged kernels and a distinct earthy odor in the barley.

All of these three types of damage are classified as "blight damage" in the United States standards for barley. Any barley, therefore, which contains any appreciable quantity of barley kernels damaged by one or the other of these three types of damage, should be binned, handled, and marketed separately from barley that is free from disease damage. It is hazardous in the marketing of barley at terminal markets to offer barley consisting of mixtures of disease-damaged barley with barley free from disease damage because of the fact that any such barley containing more than 4 per cent of blight-damaged kernels will grade "Blighted" under the official grain standards and thus be subjected to a discount. The scab disease causes much greater damage to barley and should be guarded against in both feed and malting quality. Any of these diseases are objectionable in malting barley and should be recognized in buying and binning the grain.

The ergot disease in barley is not generally common in barley grown in the malting barley area. The ergot bodies are easily recognized by the experienced barley buyer and should not be mixed with sound barley as they are generally difficult and expensive to remove and the limits set by the federal grain standards, 0.3 per cent, are very rigid.

FIELD SEEDS

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| Carroll | - - - - - | Iowa |
| Billings | - - - - - | Mont. |
| Algona | - - - - - | Iowa |
| Fairmont | - - - - - | Minn. |
| Albert Lea | - - - - - | Minn. |

Samples Furnished On Request

Grain Carriers

Churchill, Man.—The steamers Leopold and Wentworth are in the Arctic en route to Churchill with package cargo to take return cargo of grain to Europe.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Aug. 10 totaled 41,456, against 41,190 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Federal Court has decided against the state of Georgia in its attempt to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting into effect higher rates than those prescribed by the state commission.

Soybeans at bulk wheat rates have been docketed by the T.C.F.B. as proposal 17550. The beans in bulk now take a rate 25 per cent higher than when shipped in bags. The purpose is to provide an outlet for surplus beans from Illinois into western transcontinental territory, by amending item 1575 of tariff 46-C.

The flour rate from Minneapolis to Chicago when destined to points east of the Illinois state line was reduced Aug. 23 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to 8c from 12c per 100 lbs., expiring Mar. 31, to aid millers in the Northwest having to draw wheat from greater distances on account of the short crop in their territory.

The new rate of 55 cents on grain and flour from the Pacific Northwest east to points in groups f, g, i and j went into effect Aug. 20, the Interstate Commerce Commission having refused to suspend them as requested by the North Pacific Millers Ass'n. Rail shipments of wheat to the Southeast are expected to increase, while flour shipments decrease.

Marion M. Caskie has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, succeeding Commissioner Farrell, whose term expired. Mr. Caskie has been general manager of the Mobile terminal of the state of Alabama, and is well posted on traffic questions. He has been executive sec'y of the Southern Traffic League and a regional vice-pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Unsafe Repair of Fire Extinguishers

Not long ago a fire chief in a large plant was engaged in the annual recharging of the fire extinguishers. One of the extinguishers, the usual soda-acid type, was inverted and being discharged on a platform. Suddenly, while the fire chief was holding the bottom of the extinguisher, the cap blew off and the cylinder was projected, striking the fire chief in the chest and rendering him unconscious. He was considerably bruised and had three ribs broken, but was able to leave the hospital several days later.

The interior of the cap was examined and it was found that the rubber gasket which was furnished by the manufacturers had been replaced by a gasket made of thick, hard, inlaid linoleum, and that the thickness of this home-made gasket prevented the safe attachment of the cap because of an insufficient number of threads being engaged. Following this experience, other extinguishers of the plant were examined and several were found to contain such makeshift gaskets.

By a 3 to 2 decision the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco denied a temporary injunction to the Fisher Centennial and Ritzville milling companies of Washington restraining the collection of the processing tax. Pleas for a permanent injunction will be considered in October.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26904 Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. v. C. B. & Q. By Examiner R. L. Shanafelt. Dismissal proposed. Applicable rates demanded by defendants on 12 carloads, wheat shipped from points in Nebraska and Kansas, to Omaha, Neb., and reconsigned thence to Sioux City, Ia., in 1931 and 1932, proposed to be found not unreasonable.

Complaint filed by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n against demurrage rules and reconsignment charges on grain and flaxseed at Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., has been dismissed. The Commission said the evidence indicated the demurrage rule assailed was established and is maintained to meet special transportation conditions existing in Minneapolis.

Elevator Fires in North Dakota

By J. H. McCAY, State Fire Marshal of North Dakota

Within the last four months, no less than six grain elevators have burned from some very questionable causes. Some of them bear evidence of incendiary origin, but most of them plainly were the result of defects or pure carelessness. Dust accumulations, causing spontaneous combustion, cause many elevator fires.

Two of these elevator fires are known to have started under the driveway. The opening or crack between the scale platform and the surrounding floor is a constant recipient of dust and small accumulations of tinder material, rendering it not only susceptible to carelessly thrown matches, cigarette and cigar butts, pipe dumping, etc., but spontaneous combustion as well.

A small outlay of time and expense will eliminate this hazard, viz: Take some old belting or strips of roofing, linoleum or even heavy canvas and a few, small nails or brads, and line the scale-cracks. This will do the trick. Care will necessarily have to be exercised to avoid affecting the scales. The stripping should be nailed to the higher surface, surrounding the scale platform, so that the loose lap will spread upon the lower plane of the scales. It is not thought best to nail stripping to scale platform in any event. The cracks around the hoist platform may be covered with impunity in any manner without impairing the correctness or efficiency of the scales.

Defective electric wiring, bearings and friction are very contributory factors in elevator fires. Frequent check-ups and examinations by

competent persons will greatly reduce these hazards.

Dry weeds, grass, hay, straw, etc., should never be allowed to accumulate under or near the buildings; and debris of every kind should be removed from the elevator yard. This will not only lessen the chance for fire but, at the same time, be an asset from the standpoint of tidiness.

Books Received

BRIMSTONE BREVITIES do not emanate from the lower regions, but are a collection of available information on the employment of sulphur compounds in agriculture. The first number, just issued, tells of weed control with sulphuric acid, use of sulphur as a fungicide, sulphur as a coccidiosis preventive, and many other interesting topics. Issued from time to time by the Freeport Sulphur Co., New York, N. Y.

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, for 1925, is replete with detailed statistics of all farm crops, prices, imports and exports, in the United States, production in foreign countries, with many articles descriptive of current progress, compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Cloth, 762 pages, indexed, \$1.

GRAIN CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES maps each state with figures showing production as estimated July 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, durum wheat, corn, oats, rye, and the preceding 5-year average, in two colors, import duties, stocks on farms and production totals, as compiled by Adolf Kempner, and sent to friends by the publishers, Marks, Laser & Co., of Chicago and New Orleans.

TO DETECT OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS, and save the grain crops, is a guide aiding the farmer to discover infestation in time to adopt remedial measures. Among the insects described are the Hessian fly, chinch bug, army worm, cutworm, grasshopper, white grub, bill bug, corn root aphid and wireworm. Brief directions are given on the means to combat the pests. Bulletin 835, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 20 pages.

TRADING IN PRIVILEGES, on the Chicago Board of Trade, is the first comprehensive publication on this little understood adjunct of the future trading exchanges. The wide scope of the work is indicated by the chapters on life of bids and offers, early history of privilege trading, volume of trading in privileges, privilege trading by larger speculators, distances privileges sell from closing price, factors determining the distance, frequency with which privileges are made good, percentages that are exercised, spreads, uses made of privileges, and unfavorable aspects of privilege trading. By Paul Mehl, senior agricultural statistician Grain Futures Administration; Circular No. 323, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 80 pages; price, 10 cents.

CLASSIFICATION of Wheat Varieties is of value to wheat breeders, seedsmen and members of the grain trade. Nearly 250 varieties of wheat grown commercially in the United States are identified. In addition to the keys for common wheat and for the other distinctive botanical species the bulletin includes condensed descriptive, historical, and economic information in regard to the wheat varieties, and includes maps showing where the varieties are grown. Marquis is the spring wheat most widely sown, but in recent years Ceres has been advancing in favor in this class and is displacing Marquis in many sections. Thatcher, a new variety, developed in co-operative experiments, and distributed by the Minnesota station, may in part replace Ceres. Technical Bulletin 459, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Price, 25 cents.

The Farm administration is standing by the biggest penalty it has assessed for violation of corn-hog contract—the \$3,040 penalty ordered levied against W. P. Adams of Odebolt, Ia.—for planting contracted corn acres to wheat last fall. Evidently Mr. Adams thought he had a right to cultivate his acres in his own interests.

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Feedstuffs

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its summer meeting at the Hotel Jamestown, Sept. 11 and 12.

St. Louis, Mo.—July receipts of hay were 276 tons, against 1,464 tons in July, 1934. Shipments of hay during July were 72 tons, against 1,512 tons in July, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—We have the biggest crop of feed in this western country that we have had for years; and I saw a letter from Texas intimating they had feedstuffs in that state to last them for two years.—J. A. Linderholm, of Crowell Elevator Co.

Cod liver oil may be higher in price, owing to the 25 per cent decrease in the catch in Norway. Inferior oils may be foisted upon purchasers, who are cautioned to buy biologically tested oil. Increased production in other countries will alleviate the shortage.

Spokane, Wash.—A cattle-feeding building is the new departure being erected here by Arthur G. Hepton, local cattle buyer. The structure is on the Northern Pacific tracks. Cattle received will be well housed and fattened by prepared feeds before being placed on the market.—F. K. H.

Dog food sold by the respondent company is not government inspected and does not contain the high percentage of beef or beef products represented, the Federal Trade Commission charges in a complaint just issued against Old Trusty Dog Food Co. of Needham Heights, Mass.

The number of cattle on feed for market in the corn-belt states on Aug. 1, 1935, was 28.5 per cent smaller than on Aug. 1, 1934, according to the estimate Aug. 16 of the Department of Agriculture. The actual number on feed was the smallest for Aug. 1 in many years. Nearly all of the reduction from last year was in the area west of the Mississippi River, the number on feed in the states east of that river, as a whole, being little different from a year ago.

Artificial feeds are a possibility of the future, as demonstrated at Cornell University, where two sheep were slaughtered after having been fed to maturity without tasting a blade of grass or a kernel of grain. After early weaning they were placed on a diet of synthetic foods, made up of casein, cellulose, starch, vitamin concentrates and salts. They grew rapidly, producing wool and meat of excellent quality, and were free from a parasite found in most sheep in that region.

Shipments of cattle and calves from the 17 states in the western cattle area extending from North Dakota to Texas and westward during the five months, August to December, 1935, will be about 4,000,000 head. In 1934 commercial shipments during the five months period amounted to over 5,000,-

000 head, and were the largest since 1926. During the same months, total Government purchases amounted to an additional 4,974,000 head.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Evansville, Ind.—A future agricultural revolution in which the soybean will become king of American crops, usurping the throne of corn and wheat, just as corn and wheat took the crown from King Cotton, was predicted by speakers on the opening day of the national field day of the American Soybean Ass'n in Evansville. The meeting was held on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 21 and 22. The meeting was largely attended by farmers from southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky.—W.B.C.

Des Moines, Ia.—Feed millers with an established place of doing business are no longer disturbed by the threat of unfair competition by portable mill operators. The portable mill seemed a menace four years ago; but after the machine had worn out and the operator had exhausted his capital he went out of business, leaving the field to the established miller. Theoretically the portable mill had the advantage of saving the farmer the time and labor of hauling grist to the mill and back to the farm, but the portables were not completely equipped with magnetic separators and had not sufficient power to turn out a fine grist.

St. Louis, Mo.—One of the big questions to be decided at the September meeting of the trade is the continuance of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, which embraces 33 groups of dealers operating over 6,000 feed stores, mills or mixing plants. The organization was created and maintained to formulate a code of fair competition. The code as drafted was revised from time to time as required by the A.A.A. and N.R.A., but the officers of the Ass'n refused to surrender on certain vital principles such as replacement costs, and before agreement could be reached the Supreme Court threw out all codes.

Chicago, Ill.—The Institute of American Meat Packers has called upon experiment station officials to aid in checking the feeding of whole soybeans to hogs. Agricultural experts from five state universities met at Chicago and issued a warning that hogs fed soybeans produce pork greatly inferior to that of corn-fed animals. To obtain a salable product the oil should be first extracted and the resulting meal fed to the stock.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The output of linseed meal during the 1934-35 season totaled 370,562 tons compared with 414,304 tons last year. Imports during 1934-35 totaled 11,574 tons, giving a total supply of 382,136 tons as against 423,943 tons for the previous year when imports amounted to 9,639 tons. The most notable change occurred in exports which totaled only 190,518 tons for the 1934-35 season compared with 273,232 tons for the year earlier. As a result of the shifts in exports and imports and quantity of linseed meal available for domestic consumption was increased to 191,618 tons compared with 150,711 tons for the previous year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This has been one of the best grass years within the memory of man. Knee-deep in nutritious bluegrass, grazing animals wax fat. No hand labor is involved, and the return per acre, when prices are good, is very satisfactory. This means that less grain will be required, not only for cattle and sheep, but even for hogs, which, under favorable circumstances, will consume a lot of grass and do well on it, provided they have some grain, too. With mows full of hay and bins full of grain, as they will be shortly, the farmer looks forward to a winter of liberal feed supplies. While this may mean cheap feeds, that doesn't worry the live stock producer who has the animals thru which to market his crops.

Even if an adverse decision of the Supreme Court should materialize at some future time, the contract in its present form is admirably devised to protect both the farmers and the Government. The Government would have both a moral and a legal obligation to compensate farmers fully for performance up to the date of such a decision. The Government in fairness and honesty, would pay, and legally would be bound to pay in full for their compliance up to that time, but not beyond that time.—Chester C. Davis, A. A. A. administrator.

The HAINES MOLASSES AGITATOR

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Write for Bulletin
No. 35GFJ and Prices

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

| | St. Louis | Kansas City | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | Bran | Shorts | Bran | Shorts |
| July 13..... | 18.25 | 18.75 | 16.30 | 18.75 |
| July 20..... | 18.45 | 20.65 | 16.85 | 19.50 |
| July 27..... | 18.60 | 20.40 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| Aug. 3..... | 18.15 | 20.20 | 16.50 | 19.50 |
| Aug. 10..... | 17.65 | 19.00 | 15.90 | 17.50 |
| Aug. 17..... | 17.30 | 19.00 | 15.90 | 17.50 |
| Aug. 24..... | 17.35 | 19.25 | 15.50 | 17.35 |

Feed Sales Tax in California

Sacramento, Cal.—There is now a definitely established principle by the State Board of Equalization that feed sold commercial poultry or dairy producers who market their production, is sold for resale in the form of eggs or milk, and is therefore exempt from the sales tax. Even these families consume sufficient milk and eggs from their commercial production to sustain their own homes. The quantity consumed at home by these commercial producers is so small compared with their marketed production that no notice is made of this minor exemption. This principle is sensible and thanks to the practical men on the State Board of Equalization, the plan functions very well.

Now, however, the family that has twenty hens and one cow say they get fifteen eggs per day and four quarts of milk. If they consume most of this, they pay the tax on all the feed sold them. If they market ten out of fifteen eggs, and two and a half quarts of milk that makes them a commercial producer and totally exempt on their feed purchases. The volume sold this class of poultry and milk cow owners in the state is infinitesimal compared to the bulk sales in the larger commercial dairy and poultry producers.

The tax return is practically nil, while the amount of auditing work is enormous to check on the incidental sales made to such families. If the dealers' feed sales averages 95% to commercial producers and 5% to back yard flock owners, the state auditor must check all of the 95% and the 5% to see that nothing is missed.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Cottonseed Meal Safe for Dairy Cows

Extensive experiments in feeding cottonseed meal to dairy cows have been conducted at Beltsville, Md., by R. P. Hotis and T. E. Woodward of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as reported in the recently issued bulletin No. 473.

The purpose was to learn what foundation there is for the widespread opinion among dairy farmers and others that the heavy feeding of high protein concentrates to dairy cows will lead to udder troubles and the secretion of abnormal milk.

Eight cows that had shown udder troubles in the past were used in this experiment. All were fed alfalfa hay. Four were fed 10 pounds of cottonseed meal each day, and four were fed from 5 to 10 pounds of a low-protein grain mixture. The experiment lasted 22 weeks.

The milk from each cow was examined weekly for streptococci, chlorine content, and number of cells.

The results of these three tests when studied in conjunction with each other and with strip-cup examination provide information regarding the normality or abnormality of the milk.

The udders were examined by palpation every 2 to 4 weeks and at the same time some of the milk was drawn from each teat into a strip cup.

The conclusion drawn in this work was that the liberal feeding of these cows on a high-protein ration composed of cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay had little, if any, influence on the abnormality of the milk. Neither did such a ration aggravate udder conditions as determined by physical examination of the udders and by the laboratory examination of the milk, nor did the high-protein ration force animals, more or less subject to chronic attacks of mastitis, into clinical cases.

In previous experiments at Beltsville to determine whether cottonseed meal had any injurious effects on nutrition and health a con-

siderable number of cows have been fed large quantities of cottonseed meal (6 to 10 pounds or more per day) without apparent injury. In these experiments the udders and milk were examined, but not in detail. No cases of udder injury from the ration were apparent. In the present experiment the udders were examined more frequently, and the milk was systematically sampled and subjected to a more detailed investigation for evidences of abnormality.

New California Sack Law

From discussions with authorities I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, gets the following impressions of how the sack law, Chap. 219, becoming effective Sept. 15 will affect members:

The act does not conflict with the Net Container Law which has never been actively enforced against the purchase and sale of whole grain crops. Note the varied amounts of grain by weight in sacks coming into market without any indication of net contents per bag. Further, a "tare" for the bag is set up by regulation. The provisions for definite salvage values to be paid for bags under S. B. 18 seemingly apply only where a "tare" is actually deducted for the bags. The general opinion is that a seller cannot force any buyer of grain to deduct a "tare" on grain purchased.

It appears therefore that the trade has now, or will have the right after Sept. 15, to buy all grains such as wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye and grain sorghums, on a gross weight basis. The buyer buys the grain either sacked or in bulk and the bags become the property of the buyer with the tacit consent of the seller.

It is up to our industry to determine just how to operate uniformly under the sack law. Either everyone should deduct the tare as now provided on our uniform grain contract, and pay the new salvage value, or else the entire trade should agree now to buy all grain gross weight and thus pay for the sack on the same basis as for the grain. If the trade buys gross weight it should also sell the above specially listed grains on that basis. Buying gross weight would simplify the entire procedure, would avoid complicated bookkeeping, the possibility of paying sales taxes on the salvage value of the grain bags, etc.

The opinion is expressed that the grain grower will receive as much salvage value under straight gross weight buying as if quotations for grain were based on a separate sack salvage value.

We have also suggested that dealers in each county place a copy of Chapter 219, the sack law, with their local district attorney, and if the trade intends to buy gross weight, to notify the district attorney for your county. This would tend to stop any legal difficulties brought on by outside parties at a later date. Enforcement of the law is up to local district attorneys. Our uniform grain contract would have to be changed at least as to buying on a net weight basis as now provided; also, the "tare" deduction clause would have to be eliminated or changed. The law provides the warehouse receipt shall indicate new or used bags.

Wm. F. Callander has been appointed assistant administrator of the A.A.A.

Barley Needs Grinding

To obtain the best results in swine or cattle feeding, barley should be coarsely ground or crushed, according to C. C. Culbertson, chief of the animal production subsection at Iowa State College. After it is ground, barley is worth up to 85 per cent as much as corn, pound for pound, he says.

When feeding swine, however, unless good, sound barley is available the feeder will have trouble, for the hogs cannot eat scabby barley. Badly scabbed barley is not satisfactory feed for hogs, since it makes them sick. Experiments have shown, however, that scabbed, or otherwise blighted barley is satisfactory feed for cattle and some other kinds of livestock. If the barley is not very heavily scabbed, it can be mixed sometimes with tankage or a little molasses, but if it is very scabby it should be ground and fed to cattle.

Considerable damage from scab and other seed blighting diseases may be expected in the Iowa barley crop as it comes to market, a survey conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. during July indicates. Both stem rust and leaf rust also have caused some damage in the five midwestern states where the survey was made.

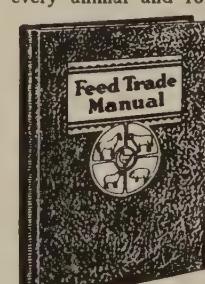
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Soybeans and Soybean Oilmeal for Pigs

By W. L. ROBISON,

Ohio State Exp. Sta., before American Soybean Assn.

When soybean production first began to assume a place of economic importance in the corn belt, experiments to determine the worth of the beans as a protein supplement for pigs were carried on. The raw beans proved unsatisfactory for pigs without forage that were placed on feed at a weight of 75 pounds or less. Soybeans, like the grains, are relatively low in ash or minerals and in vitamin D, or the antirachitic factor. But poor results were still obtained when materials to correct these deficiencies were supplied.

In six trials with pigs that were placed on feed at an average weight of 49 pounds, those fed soybeans as a supplement consumed 73 pounds more feed per 100 pounds of gain and were not ready for market until 62 days later than those fed tankage. With corn valued at 70 cents a bushel, tankage at \$2.50, ground alfalfa at \$1.00, and minerals at \$2.00 a 100 pounds, the soybeans were worth 21 cents a bushel.

Soybeans were worth more for pigs on pasture than for those of similar weight in dry lot. In four trials on forage, the pigs given soybeans with corn and minerals took 22 pounds more feed per 100 pounds of gain and were ready for market 15 days later than those given tankage. Under these conditions, the soybeans were worth 75 cents a bushel.

Soybeans had a higher value for shotes than for younger pigs. In an experiment in which they were compared with tankage under both dry lot and pasture conditions and were fed to shotes which were carried from approximately 133 to 250 pounds in weight, values of \$0.79 and \$0.95 a bushel, respectively, were obtained for the beans. In dry lot it took the shotes receiving soybeans 15 days longer than those receiving tankage to make a gain of 125 pounds. On pasture the rates of growth were practically the same.

Cooking Beans Speeds Growth.—So far as production was concerned, a successful method of feeding soybeans to pigs even from weaning time on was worked out. By including minerals, and, if the pigs were not on pasture a source of vitamin D, such as ground alfalfa, in the ration, and by cooking the beans, more rapid gains and greater gains per unit of feed were obtained from soybeans than from tankage. In three dry lot experiments, with pigs started at an average weight of 53 pounds, cooked soybeans showed a value of \$1.74 per bushel. The pigs receiving the cooked beans were ready for market 20 days earlier on the average than those receiving tankage. In the same experiments uncooked beans were worth only 28 cents a bushel.

In three experiments on pasture, raw and cooked soybeans showed values of \$0.57 and \$1.70 a bushel, respectively. The pigs getting cooked beans were ready for market 17 days earlier than those getting raw beans and 5 days earlier than those getting tankage.

Roasting Beans Permits Storage.—The cooking was done by boiling the beans over a gas burner. Professor Vestal, of the Indiana Experiment Station, has verified the greater worth of cooked than of raw soybeans for pigs. He roasted rather than boiled the beans. Roasting permits cooking a relatively larger supply at one time and then storing them until they are needed. For those with electric current available Professor Blausser, of the Farm Engineering Department, Ohio State University, developed a method of cooking soybeans easily and economically with electricity.

As previously pointed out, the worth of raw soybeans as a supplement to corn for pigs varied greatly, depending upon the age of the pigs and the conditions under which they were fed. For pigs in dry lot that were placed on feed at a weight of approximately 50 pounds,

soybeans were worth \$7.08 a ton. Assuming an 80 per cent yield of oilmeal from soybeans and considering only the saving in feed per unit of gain in live weight, the meal produced from a ton of beans had a value of \$37.92.

For pigs on pasture that were started at a weight of approximately 50 pounds, a ton of soybeans was worth \$25.00. Under the same conditions the meal produced from an equal quantity of beans was worth \$30.19. If the more rapid gains produced and the elimination of the danger of producing soft pork were taken into account, the differences in values of the raw beans and of the soybean oilmeal would be still greater.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., are charged by the Department of Agriculture with having shipped into Indiana quantities of alfalfa leaf meal below the 20 per cent protein and above the 18 per cent crude fiber stated on the label. A fine of \$50 and costs was imposed.

The Consolidated By-Product Co., Philadelphia, shipped into Maryland 199 sacks of beef and bone scrap and fish meal not up to the guaranteed percentage of protein. The fish meal had been adulterated with cut hulled barley. No claimant having appeared the products were ordered destroyed.

The National Mineral Products Co., San Francisco, Cal., shipped 572 bags of alfalfa leaf meal to Baltimore, Md., that was found by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to contain less than the 20 per cent protein and more than the 18 per cent crude fiber stated on the label. After seizure the product was released on condition that it be relabeled.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Cottonseed meal displayed considerable activity during the week working into new low ground on heavy liquidation and hedging pressure in which October sold at a low of \$19.65, December at \$19.75 and January and March at \$19.90, representing losses ranging from 60c to 85c from the highs on these months during the week. A continuance of pressure from the actual in the face of an indifferent shipping demand was against anything constructive from a price angle in the futures; and this, in conjunction with a good sized carryover as well as new crop meal available throughout most of the belt in the next 30 to 45 days will make it necessary for the market to absorb considerable hedging not only from cottonseed meal alone but other heavy concentrates of which there is thought to have been rather extensive quantities handled of late.

From Oats to Beans

"When the oats crop failed last year," remarked V. L. Horton, Tolono, Ill., it was beans that saved us.

"In this area farmers have made an extensive shift from unprofitable production of oats to soy beans. The beans have made them more money per acre, and improved the soil.

"Of course this change in crops has reduced the volume available to the country elevators. Oats produce from 50 to 70 bus. per acre; beans produce only 30 to 40 bus. But the elevators are able to get a better margin on beans, so the elevator income remains about the same.

"An advantage for the elevator is that beans are harvested later than oats. The reduced volume of oats reduces the 'oats rush' at the elevator, and the yearly business strings along thru the seasons with less strain on the elevator and its force.

"In years of short forage soybean hay makes excellent roughage, and when drought shrivels and dries out grains that spread their roots only at the surface, soy beans send their roots down after the water and still flourish.

California Feed Tax 4 Cents Per Ton

San Francisco, Cal.—As required by the amended feedstuffs law a state feed products testing laboratory will be established at Sacramento or San Francisco. The inspection tax on feeds is 4 cents per ton sold, as evidenced by attached tags.

Each lot of commercial feed sold or distributed shall have fixed a tag on the outside of each parcel with a statement certifying the net weight of the contents, brand or trade mark, name and address of the manufacturer, minimum per cent of crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and maximum per cent of ash, the recognized name of each ingredient, the per cent of such ingredients as corn cobs, corn bran, oat hulls, etc. In the case of mixed feeds containing more than 5% of mineral ingredients, the minimum percentage of lime, phosphoric acid, iodine, and the maximum percentage of salt shall be given.

Any person who sells commercial feedstuffs shall register annually with the director of the bureau of field crops and pay a license of \$2 a year for each fiscal year.

The law becomes effective Sept. 16.

The first refunds of taxes collected indirectly from farmers on 1935 corn-hog processing, 61,478 checks totaling \$4,004,914.95 were mailed July 27 to farmers in 33 states. The sale price of meat products is fixed by the cost of imports and the packers and processors pay as much less to producers as the tax amounts to. If the tax were taken off the price of products still would remain as high, being fixed by the cost of imports. Some farmers are so ignorant of economics they do not see this and are pleading for more manna from Washington. The real victim of the tax is the non-signing producer, who has to sell his hogs or corn that much cheaper and gets no refund.

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By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Waterloo, Ia.—The 15th annual Poultry Congress will be held here Sept. 30 to Oct. 6. Equal prizes will be offered in all classes of large poultry varieties. The superintendent is Harry Atkins, Davenport, Ia.

Poultrymen generally believe their industry would benefit by a court decision declaring the A.A.A. unconstitutional. They are disgusted with the politicians who have been kicking in and kicking out of the A.A.A. amendments clauses to control poultry and eggs.

At average farm prices, it required on July 15 this year 6.69 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, while it required 8.46 dozen last year, and only 5.32 dozen in 1932, the year of lowest feed prices. Of chickens, it required in July this year 10.36 pounds, last July 10.20 pounds and in July, 1932, only 5.45 pounds.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Both chicks and mature fowls need for the most efficient production some form of hard grit material with which to crush the feed in the gizzard in order to produce the most efficient results. When left to their own volition to choose between oyster shell and grit, fowls choose both of them, the oyster shell in considerably larger amounts than the grit.—Jas. E. Rice, of Cornell.

Muscatine, Ia.—Orders to desist have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against several concerns misrepresenting their product to be genuine oyster shell. More recently the Commission ordered the American Shell Products Corporation to cease using the word "oyster" on bags or containers in which it sells crushed shell, or otherwise to represent, describe, or designate crushed shell unless and until such crushed shell is composed entirely of the crushed shell of the bivalve commonly known as the oyster.

Opportunities for sound, low-cost financing are available to commercial poultrymen, according to S. R. Levering of the Production Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration who spoke Aug. 17 at the final session of the North Eastern Poultry Producers' Council meeting at College Park, Md. Loans are being made to poultrymen on the basis of the experience, equipment and income of the operator, the security offered, and the risk involved. In making loans on poultry farms, the federal land bank considers the experience of the poultryman a very important factor. The final test of the amount loaned, however, is the poultryman's ability to make a living and repay the loan from his income.

Sulphur for Coccidiosis?

Coccidiosis has earned for itself an unenviable reputation as one of the most cursed and accursed ailments of poultry. Few are the poultry raisers who have escaped its ravages. Many treatments have been invoked against it, but none have been consistently successful.

The Freeport Sulphur Co. is engaged at present in demonstrations, in which B. F. Jarvis, poultry technician of Berlin, Md., is actively participating, to check his claim that the heavy losses from coccidiosis suffered by poultry raisers may be avoided if the birds are brooded in an environment of sulphur.

The proposed treatment has the virtues of simplicity and cheapness. Sulphur is fed one day each week—10 pounds in each 100 pounds of mash. The treatment is mildly laxative and apparently safe. Birds kept on the one-day-a-week sulphur diet from baby chick to broiler stage have remained in better flesh, feather and fettle than birds not so treated. Coccidiosis

has been conspicuous by its absence in the sulphur-fed flocks under observation in the tests conducted during the past few months.

Skeptics are invited to prove their convictions, if they feel that these results are mere coincidences. Freeport will supply the sulphur, and furnish details of the procedure.

Light Wheat Good Feed

Professor F. W. Christianson of the North Dakota Agricultural College reports that the light wheat of this year's crop is very suitable as a feed and has a nutritive value equal pound for pound to corn.

Much of the wheat will be fed in North Dakota where rust has made so much of the wheat unsuitable for milling.

Light wheat, according to Prof. Christianson, should be ground and mixed with equal parts of corn and barley for cattle and fed whole to sheep. As a hog ration, he recommends a mixture to include two parts by weight of wheat, two parts of barley and one of oats.

Turkey Feed

Investigations at the government turkey farm at Miles City, Mont., show that about 25 per cent of crude protein is needed in an all mash turkey starting feed, tho it is possible to start turkeys on less than 24 per cent.

After eight weeks the protein can be reduced to 20 per cent, gradually, while offering a commercial scratch mixture. Later the birds will balance their own rations by choosing more of the scratch.

It has been found that 2 per cent of freshly mixed cod liver oil is needed to guard against vitamin D deficiency. If fresh green feed is not available a substitute should be provided in the form of alfalfa and milk products to supply vitamin G. Normal growth during the first eight weeks is obtained by adding 10 per cent of dried milk and 5 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal to a good feeding of chopped green feed once a day.

Dried Whey and Dried Skimmilk

By VICTOR HEIMAN of Cornell

It was found by repeated assays of several samples, some of which were strictly comparable owing to the rigid method of sampling employed, that the actual vitamin G ratio of dried skimmilk to dried whey was very close to 1:1.5.

The original hypothesis was given further support by indirect evidence when it was shown that cheese, made from the same milk as the comparable milk by-products, contained only a very small quantity of vitamin G, which could be accounted for in part by the normal whey content of the cheese.

The number of eggs laid by pullets fed a diet deficient in vitamin G was approximately normal, indicating that the requirement for this vitamin for egg production is very small.

The hatchability of eggs produced by pullets fed suboptimum levels of dried whey and dried skimmilk was found to be significantly higher in the group receiving dried whey and resulted in a vitamin G ratio of 1:1.58.

The rate of growth on a vitamin G deficient diet of chicks hatched from pullets receiving dried whey and dried skimmilk was roughly proportional to the hatchability results and to quantity of vitamin G in the diets fed.

Evidence was obtained that the vitamin G content of the eggs produced and the greenish-yellow pigment of the white of the eggs was directly related to vitamin G content of the diets and that the dried egg whites were relatively richer in vitamin G than the dried yolks.

Methods developed for estimating the relative amounts of lactochrome, the greenish yellow water-soluble pigment of milk, showed that there was a larger amount of this pigment in dried whey than in dried skimmilk and that the quantity present was correlated with growth response and hatchability.

A practical diet containing dried whey as the chief source of vitamin G was evolved which gave satisfactory growth results with chicks. Dried whey or dried skimmilk can be used interchangeably in this diet with the same results, provided the proper protein adjustments are made.

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Baltimore's Modern Grinding, Mixing and Fast Handling Plant

In the fall of 1933 the Southern States Cooperative Mills, Inc., established a feed plant in Baltimore, Md., to serve the southeastern states. A steel building 72'x402', situated on one of the B. & O. R. R. piers at Locust Point was leased for a short term of years and extensive improvements were made to the building.

In the spring of 1934, after making a careful study of the requirements of the business, it was decided to erect a working house and storage annex with facilities for unloading from cars and boats, elevating, weighing, conveying and storing both hard grains and soft feeds and meals, the re-elevating and conveying of hard grains, such as corn and oats from the storage annex to a Eureka Separator in the working house for sacking by means of a Richardson Automatic Sacking Scale, the re-elevating of oats, barley, Distillers grain, etc., to be pulverized or ground by a hammer mill in the working house, the elevating and conveying of pulverized or ground grains and meal to the working house bins for batching over two Howe hopper scales, the conveying of batched, pulverized or ground oats and barley, corn meals and gluten feed to the batch mixers in the feed plant, one mixer being assigned to mash feed and the other to dairy feed, the conveying of corn to the feed plant for cracking, and the spouting of the screenings emitted by the cleaner for grinding over the hammer mill in the working house. It was also decided to erect a sacked feed storage building adjacent to the elevator.

These improvements comprised the extension of the working floor of the feed plant and the erection of a steel canopy to accommodate trucks, the installation of two additional corn cutters, a scratch feed cleaner, a sacking scale, a two pair high roller mill and an elevator leg in the feed plant, and the installation of corn shelling and crushing machinery in a lighter with facilities for weighing the corn received in bags from trucks and boats and conveying the bags from the trucking station to the sheller and crusher.

The grain elevator is located on the outer end of an earth filled pier owned by the B. & O. R. R. The pier is 125 feet wide and has a marginal concrete bulkhead. Many obstacles were encountered in the driving of 569 wood piles, averaging 47 feet in length from the pile cut off. The precaution was taken to tie the two parallel bulkheads together with 2" diameter-steel rods with turnbuckles before driving the piling to prevent spreading of the bulkheads. These tie rods were spaced 20 feet centers and were embedded in the concrete foundation slabs.

THE WORKING HOUSE has ground dimensions of 36'-8"x36'-8" and is 112'-6" high above grade. The storage annex consists of six 17'-6" inside diameter tanks arranged in two rows of 3 tanks each. The tanks are placed on 18'1" centers both ways. Two full size and 2 half size interstices are formed by the tanks. The ground dimensions of the storage annex are 36'-7"x54'-8". The height of this structure is 98'-11" above grade. The basement floor of both structures is 2'-10" below grade.

The trackshed has ground dimensions of 31'-2"x41'-6" and is 27'-1" high above grade. The steel tower of the pneumatic boat unloader is supported by the trackshed at one end and a monitor directly under the tower, 10'-6" wide, houses the pneumatic equipment.

The working house and storage tanks are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. The sacked feed storage building has floor dimensions of 36'-5"x99'-2" with part of this space taken up by a boiler room and an electrical control room.

The working house has a capacity of 37,800 bus and the storage annex 103,600 bus. The working house has 8 batching bins and 1 grinding bin, each 2675 bus; 2 grinding bins, each of 1940 bus; 8 cleaner bins, each of 740 bus; and 2 garners each of 3,300 bus.

The storage annex has six 17 ft. diameter bins, 83 ft. high, each of 15,530 bus; two interstices, each of 3,580 bus; and two interstices, each of 1,630 bus capacity.

The track shed contains two car receiving pits. One receiving pit is confined to the unloading of hard grains and the other to the unloading of soft feeds. Both pits are tributary to independent 24" receiving belt conveyors and independent receiving legs, each conveyor and leg having a capacity of 7,500 bus per hour. The conveyor and leg handling hard grain are equipped with rubber belts and the conveyor and leg handling soft feeds have fabric belts. Each receiving pit is served by its independent track and pair of Clark-Beatty shovel machines so that the unloading of hard grain and soft feed may be carried on at the same time.

Hard grains are also received from lighters, bay boats and ocean going vessels by means of a pneumatic unloader. This unloader has a capacity of 2500 bus per hour, the grain being discharged to the hard grain receiving pit.

The hard grain receiving leg extends to the head floor story and discharges to a 3300 bus garner over a Fairbanks hopper scale of 1200 bus capacity. After weighing, the grain is discharged into a lower 3300 bus garner and thence to a re-elevating leg having a capacity of 7500 bus per hour, which delivers the grain to the cupola where it is spouted to the three grinding bins and to the four cleaner bins over the No. 11 Eureka receiving separator. Grain is also discharged from this re-elevating leg to a 24" belt conveyor that extends over the storage annex which is equipped with a two pulley tripper.

Another 24" belt conveyor in the basement delivers grain from the storage annex bins to the re-elevating leg and to a 16" belt conveyor, which, in turn, delivers the grain to a receiving leg in the mill that was formerly used and is also now used for unloading grain from the original receiving pit.

Hard grain is spouted from three of the working house bins and screenings from one bin to the hammer mill, which is operated by a 100 H.P. motor. The pulverized or ground grain is blown to a collector and from this collector it is spouted to a mill leg in the working house, having a capacity of 1,000 bus per hour, and thence to a 9" screw conveyor over the working house bins.

The various grains that go to make up mash feeds and dairy feeds are spouted from the working house bins to two Howe suspension hopper scales with dials on the first floor, each having a capacity of 2,000 pounds. From these hopper scales, the ingredients are discharged on to two 20" belt conveyor belts, sliding in steel troughs and carried to two elevator legs in the feed mill and thence to two Eureka batch mixers.

The two receiving legs and the re-elevating leg each have one row of 14"x16" Calumet buckets, spaced 10" on centers, and the mill leg has 6"x4" Calumet buckets, spaced 7" on centers. The two receiving legs are 118'-9" high, the re-elevating leg 109'-1" high, and the mill leg 80'-1" high center of head pulleys to center of boot pulleys. The boot pulleys are 20" diameter. The two receiving legs are driven by a single 50 H.P., 900 R.P.M. G. E. Type "K" motor, through a speed reducer with helical gears, and roller chain. The head pulleys of both legs, which are 48" diameter and

have 18" faces, are keyed to a single 5 7/16" diameter shaft, 7'-2" center to center of bearings. The speed of the shaft is 58 R.P.M. The ends of the shaft are necked down to 4 3/4" for S.K.F. heavy duty spherical roller bearing pillow blocks with bearing-shoulder collar, lock nut and lock washer and necked down again at one end to 4 9/16" for the roller chain sprocket wheel. Both ends of the shaft are threaded for the lock nuts. The head pulleys are placed 3'-6" on centers and are rubber covered. The casing are 14 gauge steel and extend full height of the legs. The bearings rest on horizontal steel beams. The belts are trained by means of straight face deflector pulleys which compensate for the deflection of the shaft.

The re-elevating leg is driven by a 30 H.P., 900 R.P.M., G. E., Type "K" motor, and speed reducer with helical gears and roller chain. The head pulley is 48" diameter with an 18" face and is keyed to 4 15/16" diameter shaft, 7'-2" center to center of bearings. The speed of the shaft is 58 R.P.M. The ends of the shaft are necked down to 4 1/3" for S.K.F. heavy duty roller bearing pillow blocks and necked down again to 3 15/16" for the roller chain sprocket wheel. Both ends of the shaft are threaded for the lock nuts. The head pulley is placed 1'-10" from the one bearing and is rubber covered. The casing is 14 gauge steel and extends full height of the leg.

A considerable saving was effected in necking down the ends of the leg head shafts for smaller bearings. All other bearings throughout the elevator, with the exception of the conveyor idlers and boot shafts, are S.K.F. self-aligning ball bearings with split housings, one end of the shaft held and the other end floating.

The mill leg and the 9" screw conveyor is driven by a single 10 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., Type "K" motor, V-belt drive and roller chains. The head pulley which is 30" diameter and has an 8" face is keyed to a 2 7/16" diameter shaft, 5'-0" center to center of bearings. The speed of the head shaft is 60 R.P.M. There is sufficient space on the shaft for a future mill leg which will accommodate a future hammer mill. The head pulley is rubber covered. Leg wells are provided for the mill legs.

The belt conveyors have 24" diameter head pulleys and 18" tail pulleys. The takeups are of the protected screw type with S.K.F. self-aligning ball bearings. The conveyor idlers are the trunnion supported oscillating type with babbitted bearings and with babbitted concentrators, except for the 16" conveyors which are the three pulley concentrating type with babbitted bearings.

A manlift of the Humphrey belted type with 14" belt is provided, which extends from the first floor of the working house to the bin floor.

The 1200 bus Fairbanks receiving hopper scale is located about midheight of the working house bins so that approximately the same size garner could be obtained above and below the scale hopper. The recording beam of the scales is situated on the first floor, as well as the slide operating levers of both garners and scale hopper. These garners are virtually bins holding 1 1/2 to 2 carloads each and the weighing can be done at some convenient time. The Eureka Separator is also located midheight of the working house bins so that approximately the same size bins could be obtained above and below the separator.

The starters for receiving and re-elevating leg motors are the G. E. transformer type compensators. The starter for the hammer mill is a G. E. extra heavy duty transformer type compensator that can withstand starting at least six times in the course of 8 hours. This hammer mill requires a 3 to 4 minute starting period.

The starter for the 100 H.P. special G. E. motor driving the two stage L-R. blower of the pneumatic boat unloader is a G. E. transformer type compensator. This motor is in-

terlocked with the 3 H.P. motor driving the air lock so that in the event that this motor cuts out it automatically throws out the 100 H.P. motor, which has a speed of 3535 R.P.M.

All starters, except those for the pneumatic unloader, car shovels and corn shelling and crushing plant are situated in a control room. General Electric start and stop push buttons of the lockout type are provided at the motors which are of the dust proof type.

An ammeter having a scale of zero to 150 amperes, with current transformer and short circuiting switch connected in the middle leg of the feeder, is provided for the 100 H.P. G. E., Type "K" motor which is direct connected to the hammer mill, so that the operator can, by pushing a button, determine the approximate horsepower developed under a certain setting of the feeder on the mill.

A steel boot tank was sunk to accommodate the receiving legs. It is constructed of 5/16" plate and steel channel stiffeners. A concrete tunnel was constructed within the feed plant structure adjacent to the working house leading from the new receiving pit. This receiving pit is so located that four cars may be set over and beyond the pit up to the end of the pier.

A car spotter equipped with a 10 H.P. motor is provided which is situated midway between the two receiving tracks and midway between the old and the new receiving pits. This car spotter is capable of pulling the three full cars on each track towards the receiving pit and at the same time pull the empty car off of the pit and any empty cars that may be standing on the tracks between the old and new pits.

The car spotter is also employed to move lighters and small boats along the pier. The lighter containing the corn shelling and crushing plant is also moved by the car spotter from the inland bulkhead, where ear corn is received from trucks, to the pneumatic unloader which is located 500 feet down the pier from the inland bulkhead. The pneumatic unloader is employed to unload the shelled and crushed corn from the lighter and is thence discharged to the receiving pit at the working house.

The ear corn is unloaded from trucks into a small steel building at the inland bulkhead and 10 bags are weighed at one time over a Fairbanks platform scale with recording beam. From this scale the bags are chuted to the bag conveyor on the floor of the barge and conveyed to the sheller or crusher. Another similar platform scale is located in the lighter to weigh 10 bags at one time that may be unloaded from small boats laying alongside of the lighter.

The total of 422 horsepower is represented by the motors of the grain elevator, the corn shelling and crushing plant and the pneumatic boat unloader. High tension wires of 2300 volts are carried to a set of transformers located on the roof of the sacked feed storage building, directly over the control room.

The boiler house was in existence prior to the time the grain elevator was erected and was left intact. This boiler house was rendered fire-proof and serves to heat the offices, wash rooms, and molasses tanks in the feed plant. The boiler is equipped with an oil burner.

Five ply membrane waterproofing is applied to all outside walls of the working house, storage annex, and connecting tunnels below grade. The floors and the interior walls below grade of the receiving pit and the receiving conveyor tunnel are waterproofed with Ironite. There are times when the water rises to grade and in severe storms the water has completely covered the pier. A back water valve was introduced at the basement floor so that in case the basement becomes flooded the water will recede in the basement with the drop of the tide.

All concrete was mixed in the proportions of 1 part cement, $2\frac{1}{3}$ parts of sand and $3\frac{1}{4}$ parts of $\frac{3}{4}$ " gravel. To this mixture was added 8 lbs. of Aquagel per yard of concrete to give plasticity, workability, strength and finish to the concrete and for improving the waterproofing qualities of the concrete.

THE BIN BOTTOMS are of a newly invented and of a most practicable design for use when a single basement conveyor is employed in connection with two rows of tanks and when the circular walls start directly

on the foundation slab. The difficulty has been to gain satisfactory supports for the portion of the foundation and bin bottom slabs that come within the belt passage, that is created by blocking out the circular walls of the tanks.

This newly devised bin bottom construction consists of a flat slab which is continuous throughout all of the tanks and interstices and which is supported entirely by independent radial walls, other than the circular tank walls. This permits the pouring of the circular walls without making any provisions in these walls for the support of either the bin bottoms of the circular or of the interstice bins. This construction also gives a uniform distribution of loads on the foundation slab. The radial walls, which are only basement height, may be constructed by means of sliding forms, simultaneously with the circular walls or may be poured after the circular walls are poured. This latter method was employed as the circular walls were being rushed to completion before severe cold weather set in.

The hoppers of the circular bins and interstices slope 8" in 12" and consist of fine cinders covered with 3" concrete slabs reinforced with 6"x6" mesh, 10 gauge wire. The hoppers of the working house bins slope 55 degrees with the horizontal and consist of a mixture of 1 part cement and 8 parts of cinders covered with 3" concrete slabs without reinforcing. The hoppers of the garners slope 40 degrees and consist of cinders and 3" concrete slabs reinforced with 6"x6" mesh, 10 gauge wire.

Both the working house and storage annex have splayed eaves with no projections beyond the walls. A 2" parapet effect holds the water on the roofs to preserve the roofing and permit sediment to settle to the roof, so that it is not carried down the walls when the water overflows. By eliminating the usual overhanging eaves the exterior movable forms were removed in two or three hours, which was sufficient time to finish the top four feet of the walls the same as the walls below, thereby eliminating the usual unsightly form marks and discoloration that takes place when the forms are permitted to remain to support the eave forms until the eaves and roof slabs are poured.

The Carlstrand Engineering Co. prepared the plans and specifications, purchased materials, let all contracts and supervised the work. They also installed the machinery and equipment in the grain elevator, feed mill and lighter and made extensions to the feed mill building.

Weller Metal Products Co. supplied the castings for the four legs, Calumet buckets, steel slider board conveyor troughs, turnheads and the distributor. This company also supplied all legs, conveyors and Calumet buckets in the original house.

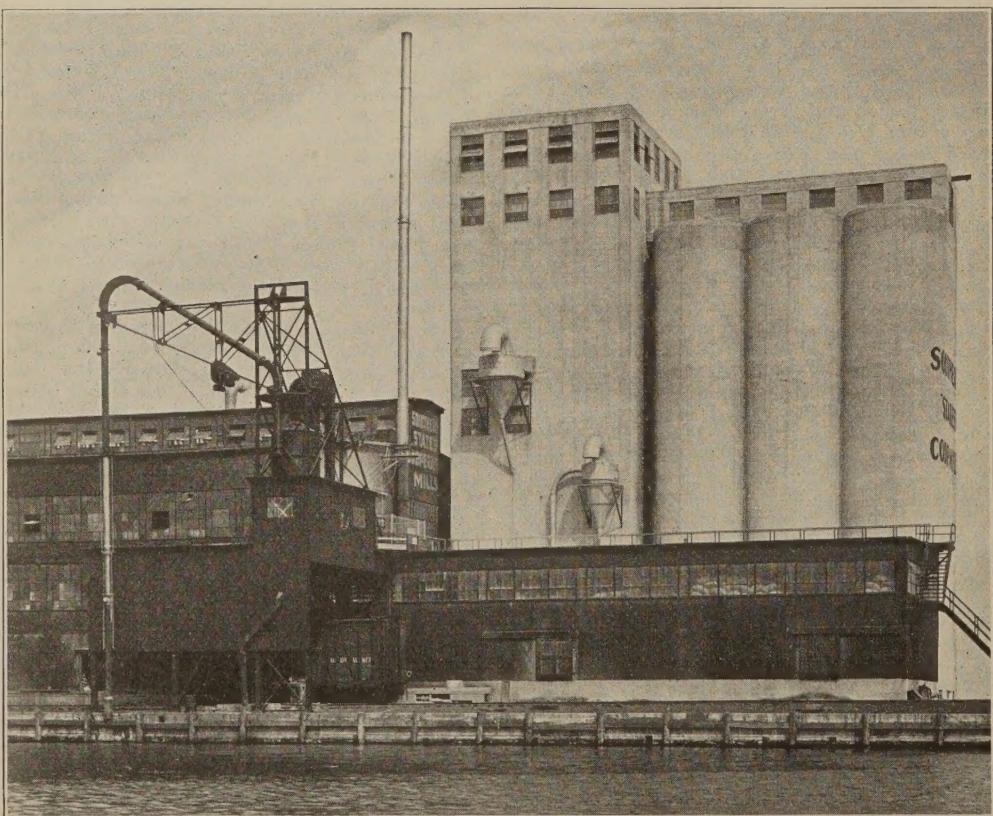
Rains prevented many farmers in Southern Kansas from complying with the agreement to cut for feed, and since the oats ripened

Horse vs. Truck

"Eighty percent of the haulage is done cheaper by horse than by truck," reads the letterhead of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, which statement should give grain, feed and hay dealers a lot of satisfaction and a new slant on developing business.

While no one wishes to "pan" the trucking interests, it behooves grain, feed and hay dealers to use more horses and mules in their own businesses and to advocate that their fellow townspeople follow suit based on economic justification.

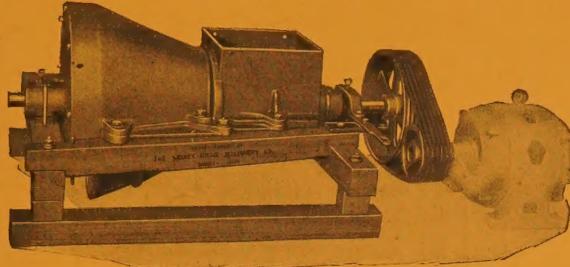
Horses and mules are definitely coming back into their own and with that change will come the increased consumption of grain, grain products and hay. With increased consumption will come slightly higher prices and undoubtedly higher grain buying margins.



New Feed Plant of Southern States Mills, Inc., at Baltimore.
[See page 173]

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Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13¾ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9¾x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13¾ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

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Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15¾ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

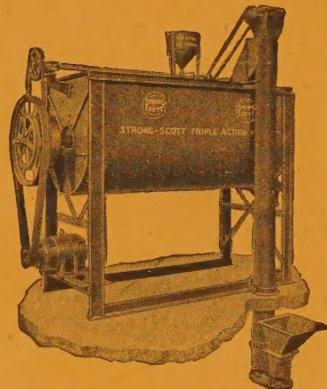
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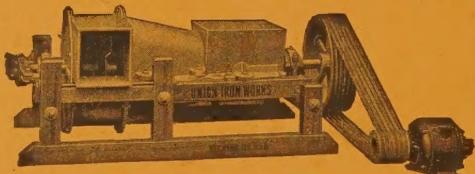
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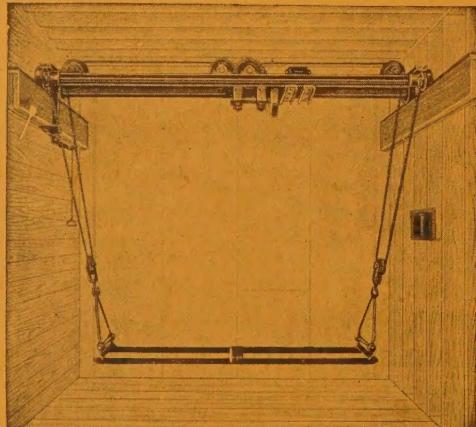
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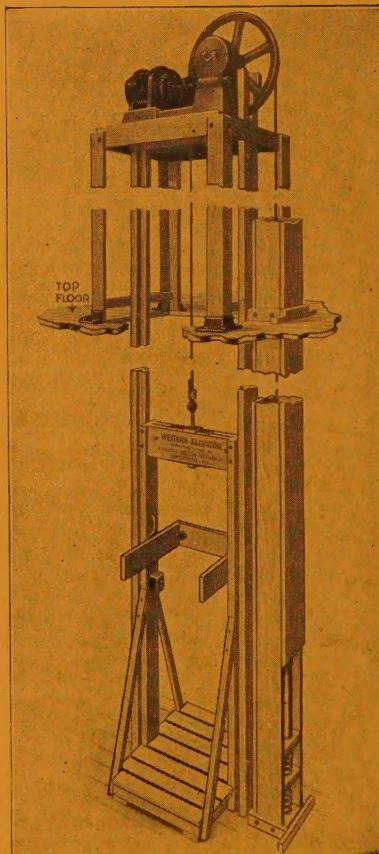
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